

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 027

8 February 1984

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Reagan Reaffirms U.S. Support for Lebanon | B 1 |
| Orders Phased Withdrawal | B 1 |

NORTHEAST ASIA

| | |
|--|-----|
| Reportage on DPRK's Kim Yong-nam China Visit | D 1 |
| Leaves for PRC | D 1 |
| Talks With Wu Xueqian | D 1 |
| Wu Xueqian Hosts Banquet | D 1 |
| KCNA Reports DPRK Envoy's Reception by Li Xiannian | D 2 |
| PRC Spokesman on U.S.-South Korean Exercises | D 3 |

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

| | |
|--|-----|
| Reportage on Australian Prime Minister's Visit | E 1 |
| Hawke Arrives in Beijing | E 1 |
| Welcoming Reception | E 1 |
| First Round of Talks | E 2 |
| Lays Wreath at Monument | E 3 |
| Chen Muhua Fetes Thai Trade Delegation | E 3 |
| Sihanouk on Kampuchean Resistance to SRV Offensive | E 3 |
| Indonesia's Mochtar on Indochinese Communique | E 4 |

WESTERN EUROPE

| | |
|--|-----|
| Italian Group Celebrates Chinese Spring Festival | G 1 |
| PRC Envoy Hosts Lisbon Banquet To Mark Ties | G 1 |

EASTERN EUROPE

| | |
|--|-----|
| PRC Olympic Team Arrives in Sarajevo | H 1 |
| Berlin Meeting Commemorates Chinese Novelist | H 1 |

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

| | |
|--|-----|
| Reportage on Lebanese Political, Military Crisis | I 1 |
| Al-Jumayyil, Rumsfeld Meet | I 1 |
| U.S. Marines Relocated | I 1 |
| U.S. Actions in Lebanon | I 2 |
| RENMIN RIBAO Reporters' Commentary | I 2 |
| [8 Feb] | |
| RENMIN RIBAO on Israeli Antiwar Movement | I 4 |
| [7 Feb] | |

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

| | |
|--|------|
| Commentator Urges Unity of Thought Among Cadres [RENMIN RIBAO 7 Feb] | K 1 |
| Minister Yang Bo Writes Self-Criticism [RENMIN RIBAO 31 Jan] | K 3 |
| Article Criticizes 'Boundless Grass Over the Plain' [RENMIN RIBAO 30 Jan] | K 6 |
| Fang Yi, Hu Qiaomu, Others Commemorate Scientist | K 12 |
| CPC, PLA Hold Tea Party for Veteran Comrades | K 12 |
| PLA Department Issues Directive on Lei Feng | K 13 |
| Defense Industries Urged to Serve Economy Better | K 14 |
| State Farms, Land Reclamation Units Improve Work | K 15 |
| Fujian Expands Cooperation With Other Provinces | K 16 |
| Article Discusses National Income, Output Value [RENMIN RIBAO 18 Jan] | K 17 |
| Provincial Cadres Take Agricultural Courses | K 20 |

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

| | |
|--|------------|
| Fujian CPC Corrects Improper Cadre Promotions Investigation Report [FUJIAN RIBAO 21 Jan] | O 1 O 1 |
| FUJIAN DAILY Commentator's Article [21 Jan] | O 2 |
| Xiang Nan Visits Fuzhou Residential Areas [FUJIAN RIBAO 22 Jan] | O 3 |
| Fujian's Xiang Nan Visits Specialized Household | O 3 |
| Wang Fang at PLA Spring Festival Party [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 24 Jan] | O 4 |
| Paper Calls for Struggle Against Economic Crime [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 8 Jan] | O 4 |

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

| | |
|---|-----|
| Guangdong Article Discusses 'Alienation of Power' [NANFANG RIBAO 30 Jan] | P 1 |
| Wang Shoudao Visits Guangdong Specialized Household | P 3 |
| Guangzhou PLA Airmen Hold Emulation Meeting [NANFANG RIBAO 26 Jan] | P 4 |
| Guangdong Oil Exploitation Prospects 'Gratifying' | P 4 |
| Guangdong Speeds Up Zhuhai Special Zone Development | P 5 |
| Hainan Successful in Foreign Economic Relations | P 6 |
| Henan's Liu Jie Takes Interest in Mishandled Case | P 6 |
| Henan Commercial Department Issues Rectification Rules | P 7 |
| Guangxi Commentary on Responsibility System | P 7 |
| Hubei Holds Spring Festival Gathering in Wuchang | P 9 |

SOUTHWEST REGION

| | |
|--|-----|
| Sichuan's Yang Rudai Speaks on Militia Work | Q 1 |
| Guizhou Sums Up Five Steps in Rectification | Q 1 |
| Editorial Urges Administration, Management Reforms [YUNAN RIBAO 17 Jan] | Q 2 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Yunnan Governor on Development Via Reform [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 16 Jan] | Q 4 |
| Yunnan Technological Progress Meeting Held | Q 6 |
| Yunnan River Shipping Fleet Expands Trade | Q 6 |

NORTH REGION

| | |
|---|-----|
| Duan Junyi at Beijing Spring Festival Meeting [BEIJING RIBAO 27 Jan] | R 1 |
| Shanxi Coal Department Sets Tasks for Year | R 1 |
| Shanxi Educational TV Station Established | R 2 |
| Chen Weida at Tianjin Spring Festival Gathering | R 2 |

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

| | |
|---|-----|
| Article Lauds DPRK's 'Constructive' Proposal for Talks [TA KUNG PAO 8 Feb] | W 1 |
| Article on 'Independent Taiwan Conspiracy' in U.S. [WEN WEI PO 5 Feb] | W 2 |
| Shenzhen 'Second Border Defense Line' Nearly Finished [HSIN WAN PAO 6 Feb] | W 3 |

REAGAN REAFFIRMS U.S. SUPPORT FOR LEBANON

OW071621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 6 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan today blamed Syria for the new outbreak of bitter fighting in Lebanon and vowed continued U.S. support to the al-Jumayyil government for a united and independent Lebanon. Without specifically mentioning U.S. Marines serving in the multinational peace-keeping contingent in Lebanon, Reagan in his statement in Dixon, Illinois, deplored the "indiscriminate killing" in Lebanon and said, "I call on the Government of Syria... to cease this activity." Reagan reaffirmed U.S. support to President Amin al-Jumayyil, saying that "the commitment of the United States to the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon remains firm and unwavering." "We will continue to support the government and the people of Lebanon in their efforts to achieve these goals," he said.

Orders Phased Withdrawal

OW080818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 7 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today ordered the phased withdrawal of the U.S. Marines in Beirut to their ships offshore while authorizing U.S. naval forces to step up military actions against the attackers. In a three-point statement issued today from California, Reagan said he has authorized U.S. naval forces "to provide naval gunfire and air support against any units firing into greater Beirut from parts of Lebanon controlled by Syria, as well as against any units directly attacking American or multinational force personnel and facilities." The President said he will "stand firm to deter those who seek to influence Lebanon's future by intimidation."

Early this morning, the U.S. battleship New Jersey opened fire on Druze positions in Lebanon as fighting in Beirut following the resignation of the Lebanese prime minister intensified. U.S. reports said two U.S. Marines were wounded and some buildings occupied by Americans have been hit. Forty-one non-essential personnel and dependents have been evacuated by helicopter from the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. Reagan said he has asked Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to present to him a plan for redeployment of the Marines from Beirut airport to their ships offshore. "This redeployment will begin shortly and will proceed in stages," he added. However, he said U.S. military personnel will "remain on the ground in Lebanon for training and equipping the Lebanese Army and protecting the remaining personnel." He said U.S. Naval and Marine forces offshore "will stand ready, as before, to provide support for the protection of American and other multinational force personnel in Lebanon and thereby help ensure security in the Beirut area." The President said he made the decision after consultation with the multinational force partners and Lebanese President al-Jumayyil.

Meanwhile, Vice-President George Bush called a meeting at the White House today to review the current situation in Lebanon with national security advisors. President Reagan also directed "further vigorous diplomatic efforts" on the part of Ambassador Rumsfeld and Ambassador Bartholomew. White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said these efforts "will be aimed at maintaining a cease-fire and working with the government of Lebanon to form a broad-based representative government under the constitution of Lebanon." This morning, Reagan instructed Vice-President Bush to delay his departure for Europe which is scheduled for Wednesday, in order to coordinate the activities in Washington.

REPORTAGE ON DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM CHINA VISIT

Leaves for PRC

OW072332 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0843 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council and foreign minister, left here by plane this morning for a visit to China. This is Kim Yong-nam's first visit to a foreign country since he took up his post as vice premier of the State Administration Council and foreign minister last December. Seeing him off at the airport were Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Kim Chae-pong, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Wu Liangpu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Korea.

Talks With Wu Xueqian

OW071229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, China's state councillor and foreign minister, and Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held talks here this afternoon. The two foreign ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern in a friendly atmosphere. Kim Yong-nam reiterated his country's position on the tripartite talks aimed at a peaceful solution of the Korean issue. The DPRK Government is sincere in proposing the tripartite talks and will continue to work for the realization of the talks, he added.

Wu Xueqian held that the proposal made by the DPRK is reasonable and will help ease the situation on the Korean Peninsula and promote the peaceful reunification of Korea. He said that China is willing to make efforts to help bring about the tripartite talks. Kim Yong-nam arrived here this morning on an official friendship visit to China at the invitation of Wu Xueqian.

Wu Xueqian Hosts Banquet

OW071617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- "All peace-loving people throughout the world hope that the tension on the Korean peninsula will be eased in the interest of Korea's independence and peaceful reunification and of peace and stability in Asia. This is also the earnest desire of the Chinese people." Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, made these remarks at a banquet given by him here this evening in honor of Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said that not long ago the DPRK had proposed tripartite talks and expressed the hope to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula through consultations. "We actively support this proposal and hope that the United States and South Korean authorities will seriously consider it, so that it will be possible to start the tripartite talks at an early date and break the present deadlock," he said. Wu Xueqian expressed the conviction that the visit to China of Kim Yong-nam, the newly appointed vice-premier and foreign minister, would enhance the friendship and cooperation between the two governments and peoples.

Kim Yong-nam said in his toast that Korea's new proposal for tripartite talks with the United States and South Korea was an important step towards the realization of enduring peace on the Korean peninsula and of the independence and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date. This proposal has not only won the support of the Korean people but has also met with a strong response from peace-loving countries and peoples the world over, he added. Kim Yong-nam said that with the active support of progressive people throughout the world, including the Chinese people, all Koreans would together reunify their fatherland according to the principles of independence, peace and the unity of the nation. Wu Xueqian and Kim-Yong-nam spoke highly of the long-tested Sino-Korean friendship. They pledged themselves to work for the enhancement of this friendship from generation to generation.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1527 GMT on 7 February also carries a report on Wu Xueqian's banquet for Kim Yong-nam, which includes at this point a namelist of those attending: "Present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned Gong Dafei, Jiang Guanghua, Lu Zhixian, Han Nianlong, Chen Jie, Wang Fulin, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China, was also invited to attend the banquet."]

Wu Xueqian said that the Chinese people would, as always, firmly support the Korean people in their socialist construction and in their struggle for the independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Korean guests will leave here tomorrow to tour Kunming, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

KCNA REPORTS DPRK ENVOY'S RECEPTION BY LI XIANNIAN

SK080443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (KCNA) -- Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China, on February 6 presented his credentials to Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

President Li Xiannian expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey warm greetings of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Peng Zhen and his own to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He wished the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life in good health and success in their work.

Noting that China-Korea friendship is an everlasting friendship provided by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai, he declared that the Chinese people would continue to develop Sino-Korean friendship through generations, carrying forward the will of Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. China, he said, supports the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by Korea.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique started joint military exercises throughout South Korea on February 1 with the mobilization of armed forces more than 200,000 strong, he said: Such a bluff cannot frighten the Korean people.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC SPOKESMAN ON U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN EXERCISES

OW080810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) — China is opposed to the large-scale joint military exercises staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Wang Zhenyu, deputy director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, told reporters at the weekly briefing that the "Team Spirit '84" exercises have aggravated tension on the Korean Peninsula. He expressed the hope that the tense situation in the region will be relaxed.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Hawke Arrives in Beijing

OWO70646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke flew in here this afternoon for a six-day official goodwill visit to China as guest of Premier Zhao Ziyang. This is Hawke's first visit to China since he became prime minister. Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Australia last April.

Hawke was greeted at the airport by He Kang, head of the reception committee and minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The Australian prime minister told reporters at the airport that "it's good to be here. We have many subjects to talk here about bilateral relations and international relations."

The Chinese Government will officially welcome Prime Minister Hawke at a ceremony later this afternoon, to be followed by a courtesy meeting between Hawke and Zhao Ziyang. The two leaders will hold official talks tomorrow. Hawke will meet Chinese President Li Xiannian and attend a state dinner hosted by Zhao Ziyang later tomorrow.

Welcoming Reception

OWO71332 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke arrived in Beijing by special plane this afternoon for a 6-day official friendly visit to China at the invitation of Premier Zhao Ziyang. The Chinese Government held a grand ceremony to welcome Prime Minister Hawke at the square outside the east gate of the Great Hall of the People. Hawke, in the company of Zhao Ziyang, reviewed an honor guard of the ground, naval, and air forces of the Chinese PLA. After that, Prime Minister Hawke and Mrs Hazel Hawke walked before a formation of young children in gala dresses to accept their warm welcome.

He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery and head of the Chinese Government's welcoming group; Li Dongye, minister of metallurgical industry; and Han Xu, vice minister of foreign affairs; attended the welcoming ceremony. After the ceremony, the two premiers stepped into the Great Hall of the People and had a friendly conversation.

Zhao Ziyang said: "I visited Australia last April. The visit made a deep impression on me. I am very happy to meet Prime Minister Hawke again." He told Hawke: "Many events have taken place in the world in the past year. The bilateral relations between our two countries have further developed, especially in economic and technical cooperation. As old friends, we are able to discuss questions of common interest unrestrainedly."

Hawke said: "I am looking forward to talking with you. I believe our current visit will further promote relations between the two countries." The Chinese and Australian premiers will hold formal talks tomorrow morning. In the evening, Zhao Ziyang will give a banquet in honor of Hawke and the other distinguished guests. When Hawke and his party arrived in Beijing, they were greeted at the airport by He Kang and others.

First Round of Talks

OW080838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke focused their first round of talks on international issues here this morning. Sources close to the talks said the meeting proceeded in a cordial and sincere atmosphere.

Premier Zhao noted that the present-day world is beset with crises. Under this situation, he said, it is very useful and important for China and Australia, the two friendly countries, and their top leaders in particular, to conduct constant consultations and dialogue on international issues of common interest. This will not only deepen mutual understanding but will help coordinate their policies and actions, thus contributing to the relaxation of international tension and the promotion of world peace and stability.

Hawke said there have been changes in Australia's position on international affairs in the past decade. Among these changes, he said, the most prominent has been its position on Australia-China relations. He mentioned the friendly cooperation between the two countries in the trade, economic and technical areas. Australia and China share common views on many international issues and their bilateral relations have become an important part of Australia's foreign relations, the prime minister said.

Premier Zhao again called on the USA and the Soviet Union to stop their nuclear arms race. He said China feels uneasy about the continuous escalation of the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers. They should reduce their nuclear weapons by a big margin, Zhao Ziyang said. The Chinese Government supports all proposals and actions that help ease the world situation and safeguard world peace and stability, he added.

The Chinese premier said China is critical of the nonproliferation treaty for being discriminatory against other countries. However, he continued, China will not take an irresponsible attitude toward nuclear proliferation. He reiterated that China neither approves nor encourages nuclear proliferation and that China will neither engage in nuclear proliferation nor help other countries develop nuclear weapons. Sources said that the two leaders will continue their talks tomorrow.

Among those attending the talks on the Australian side were H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China; Sir Geoffrey Yeend, secretary of the department of the prime minister and cabinet; and P.H. Barratt, deputy secretary of the department of trade. Among those attending the talks on the Chinese side were He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Zhu Qizhen, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and Nie Gongzheng, Chinese ambassador to Australia.

Lays Wreath at Monument

OW080240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes in the Tiananmen Square here this morning. He was accompanied by He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

CHEN MUHUA FETES THAI TRADE DELEGATION

OW071639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said today that there existed broad prospects for economic and trade cooperation between China and Thailand. Toasting at a banquet she gave here this evening for the visiting Thai Government Trade Delegation, led by Minister of Commerce Koson Krairoek, Chen Muhua, who is also a state councillor, said that China would, as always, promote its economic and trade relations with Thailand on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and of supplying each other's needs.

Koson Krairoek said that he was in China as a friendly envoy, and the purpose of his delegation's visit was to increase the close and friendly relations between the two countries. He hoped to see the expansion of bilateral economic and trade relations, he added. Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Thai Ambassador to China Orachun Tanaphong were present at the banquet. Before the banquet Chen Muhua had a meeting with the delegation, which arrived here this afternoon on an official friendship visit to China.

SIHANOUK ON KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE TO SRV OFFENSIVE

OW081109 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Hong Kong, February 8 (XINHUA) -- President of Democratic Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk told a press conference in Kuala Lumpur yesterday that the Kampuchean resistance operations deep inside Vietnamese-occupied zones may prevent the Vietnamese from mounting a dry season offensive this year, according to a report reaching here. Sihanouk said: "Now we are capable of attacking the Vietnamese. We decided last November to attack them before they can launch their offensive. We have been attacking their gun positions, carrying out raids and mounting acts of sabotage deep inside Kampuchea."

Norodom Sihanouk, who is on a 10-day visit in Malaysia, said the unity between the three factions of the coalition government had improved tremendously over the past few months so that they had been able to set up a joint military operation committee for the pre-emptive operations against the Vietnamese. He said that the tripartite armed forces had increased with the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) having 12,000 troops, his forces some 5,000 and the national army making up the balance of the total of 60,000.

This number was small compared with the 200,000 Vietnamese occupation forces, but, "since we don't wage conventional war but guerrilla operations, that has made us more efficient" in the past few months, he noted. The Vietnamisation of Kampuchea had helped turn the Kampuchean people against the occupation forces, he told the conference.

The Samdech arrived at Kuala Lumpur on February 6. Yesterday he met with the King of Malaysia and had a talk with Malaysia's Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamed. The prime minister conveyed to him Malaysia's continued support for the struggle of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea to free Kampuchea from Vietnamese occupation.

INDONESIA'S MOCHTAR ON INDOCHINESE COMMUNIQUE

OWO41002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister and Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee Mochtar Kusumaatmaja expressed disappointment yesterday over the recent communique on Kampuchea issued at the Vietnamese meeting of the three Indochinese "foreign ministers," according to reports from Jakarta. He noted that "at first glance it did not seem to contain much new," but nevertheless merited careful scrutiny.

The foreign minister stressed that the Kampuchean people were the "cardinal factor" in a solution to the conflict. But too little mention was made of them, making it appear as if the dispute is between ASEAN and the "Indochinese" (referring to Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh regime), he added. He pointed out that "ASEAN only helps to find a solution."

The foreign minister warned that if Vietnam launched a dry season offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces at this stage, efforts to reach a political settlement would be hampered. He said that the Kampuchean coalition government had recently strengthened cooperation despite ideological differences. He announced that Prince Sihanouk would visit Indonesia on February 20.

ITALIAN GROUP CELEBRATES CHINESE SPRING FESTIVAL

OW040854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Rome, February 3 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 people celebrated China's traditional Spring Festival here this evening at a party held by the Italian Association for Cultural and Friendly Relations with China. Italian Minister of Cultural Heritage Antonino Gullotti and other Italian political figures attended the event. Also present were Chinese Ambassador Lin Zhong, staff members of the Chinese Embassy, some of the Chinese students studying in Italy, Chinese personnel visiting or working here, and representatives from the local Chinese community.

Secretary general of the association Giorgio Zucchetti began the party by wishing the Chinese people great success in the new year. Ambassador Lin Zhong expressed thanks to the association for its efforts in promoting Sino-Italian friendship. Messages of greetings were read from Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, President of the Senate Francesco Cossiga and President of the Chamber of Deputies Leonilde Jotti. Performances by Italian and Chinese artists were highlights of the party.

PRC ENVOY HOSTS LISBON BANQUET TO MARK TIES

OW080246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Lisbon, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Yang Fang, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Portugal, gave a banquet tonight to mark the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal. Present at the banquet were Portugal's foreign minister Jaime Gama, Cultural Minister Coimbra Martins and General Melo Egidio, the chief of the general staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces, and other government officials. Yang Fang and Gama expressed satisfaction in their toasts with the development of mutual relations and hoped that the economic relations, cooperation between the two countries and friendship will develop further.

PRC OLYMPIC TEAM ARRIVES IN SARAJEVO

LD032148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, February 2 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese sports delegation arrived here this evening to participate in the 14th winter Olympic games scheduled to be held from February 7 to 19. Led by Xu Yinsheng, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Chinese delegation was warmly greeted at the railway station by officials of the organizing committee of the upcoming games. China enters its sportsmen and women to compete in speed skating, figure skating, alpine skiing, cross country skiing, and biathlon.

BERLIN MEETING COMMEMORATES CHINESE NOVELIST

OW040315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, February 3 (XINHUA) -- Over 150 Sinologists and other people met here this afternoon to commemorate the 85th birthday of well-known Chinese novelist and playwright Lao She. The meeting held at the Humboldt University was sponsored by the League of Friendship Among Nations of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), the committee of friendship between GDR-PRC (the People's Republic of China) and Humboldt University. Dr Paul Wandel, vice-chairman of the League of Friendship Among Nations, Sinologist Dr Irmtrand Fessen-Henjes, and Zhou Xianxun, a visiting Chinese scholar at the university paid tribute to the writer and his works. A film adaptation of Lao She's famous play "Tea House" was shown after the meeting. Photographs of Lao She, his books and relevant pictures were on display for visitors.

REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE POLITICAL, MILITARY CRISIS

Al-Jumayyil, Rumsfeld Meet

OW080917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil today met U.S. Presidential Envoy Donald Rumsfeld to discuss the Lebanon crisis. Al-Jumayyil also sent Foreign Minister Elie Salim to Riyadh for urgent talks with the Saudi leaders, asking Saudi Arabia once again to mediate in Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil's efforts came after Moslem militiamen seized most of west Beirut. Fighting between government troops and Moslem militiamen entered the sixth day today.

Government forces withdrew to the green line between west and east Beirut to prevent further destruction. The Moslems claimed this as a major victory. Some streets became quiet. But the fighting still raged near the green line. Heavy casualties were reported. More than 90 were killed and 300 wounded yesterday alone. The multi-national peace-keeping force also suffered casualties.

U.S. warships off the Lebanon coast once again bombarded the militiamen's positions in the mountains this afternoon. Religious leaders from all groups tried to prevent the spread of the fighting. The leader of the Shi'ite's "Amal" movement Nabih Birri meanwhile issued a five-point appeal to Moslems to protect public utilities, government departments and the diplomatic corps. He also called on Moslems not to attack the multi-national peace-keeping force, to keep order in west Beirut with security forces and to defend civilians and their properties. Observers here say that if diplomatic efforts fail, even fiercer fighting will ensue.

U.S. Marines Relocated

OW080244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 7 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan ordered today that U.S. Marines be moved away from the Beirut International Airport and relocated on U.S. ships cruising off Lebanon, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said today. But U.S. ground forces will remain in Beirut. Speakes said Reagan has directed Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to prepare a plan for the redeployment of the 1,600 American Marines stationed in Beirut.

Reagan today also set out for a five-day vacation plan of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon and put Vice-President George Bush in charge of monitoring events in Lebanon. [sentence as received] Reagan's order came during a day of urgent consultations between the United States, Britain, France and Italy -- the four member-nations of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut -- in the wake of fierce fighting in the Lebanese capital which has raised concern over the future of the force.

U.S. Actions in Lebanon

OWG80154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, February 7 (XINHUA) -- The United States battleship New Jersey opened fire this morning to halt attacks on U.S. Marines in Beirut, Pentagon spokesman Michael Burch said today. He said the New Jersey fired its 5-inch guns against Druze mortar and artillery positions in Lebanon to halt attacks on U.S. Marines and to support the French contingent of the multinational force after fire from those positions was directed at the French paratroopers this morning. Earlier reports said U.S. planes bombed targets in Lebanon yesterday for the first time in more than two months.

Meanwhile, U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg announced today that the United States has evacuated 41 non-essential American Embassy personnel and dependents in Beirut. The evacuation followed after Moslem militiamen in Beirut seized the government radio and television stations at the Ministry of Information. Romberg said the evacuation is "a prudent response to the situation" and "there has been some deterioration" in the Lebanese capital.

He said President Reagan in a statement yesterday has called on the government of Syria, which occupies Lebanese territory, facilitates and supplies instruments for terrorist attacks on the people of Lebanon, to "cease this activity." He welcomed Lebanese President al-Jumayyil's efforts to form a new government, stop the fighting and resume the talks in Geneva aimed at achieving national reconciliation. Reagan pledged that the United States "will continue to support the government and the people of Lebanon in their efforts to achieve these goals."

RENMIN RIBAO Reporters' Commentary

HK080946 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 84 p 6

[Commentary by reporters Chen Jichang and Zhou Guoming: "The Lebanon Crisis Is Deepening Day by Day"]

[Text] Lebanon's Prime Minister al-Wazzan and all other cabinet members officially handed in their resignation on 5 February. This was a result of the increasingly worsening situation in Lebanon recently, which indicated a further aggravation of the crisis in Lebanon.

Since the Lebanese Government and leaders of all factions held a national peace meeting in Geneva last November, there appeared at once an inspiring and peaceful atmosphere in Lebanon. At the beginning of the new year, urged by Jackson, a U.S. Democratic Party candidate for president, the Syrian Government released a captured U.S. pilot, resulting in a relaxation of U.S.-Syrian relations. Afterwards, mediated by special envoy Halili from Saudi Arabia, an agreement was basically reached on the Lebanese national security plan. All this gave people a gleam of hope for resolving the Lebanon crisis.

But the favorable turn was transient. Before long, there was a sudden change in Lebanon's situation, which rapidly took a turn for the worse. All independent factions in Lebanon engaged in a battle of words and fought a fierce propaganda war, accusing each other of being responsible for the worsening situation in Lebanon. The national security plan also was obstructed at the last minute and became a "dead embryo in the mother's body." Large-scale fierce battles were fought in Beirut and its southern suburbs and mountain areas between the Lebanese Government army and Phalangist party and their opponents. Meanwhile, diplomatic efforts to solve the Lebanon crisis suffered repeated setbacks and talks have reached an impasse. Foreign ministers of Syria, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia held three rounds of fruitless talks and parted on bad terms. U.S. Special Envoy Rumsfeld also made no progress in his recent shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East.

The worsening situation in Lebanon indicates that a fundamental difference exists between all parties concerned on how to resolve the Lebanon issue. The Lebanese Government holds that it is an urgent task to carry out the security plan in order to seek security, stability, and a protracted ceasefire in Lebanon, and that the second round of Geneva talks should be held to establish a coalition government consisting of representatives of all factions. It did not express a clear attitude toward the problem of preserving or abrogating the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Whereas the opposition faction, backed by Syria, calls for abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the withdrawal of Israeli troops and multinational troops from Lebanon, and complete political reform in Lebanon. It also put forward that the security plan should not be carried out until a political settlement is realized.

Recently, the Lebanese opposition factions asked U.S.-backed Al-Jumayyil to resign. The Reagan administration insists on the U.S. Armed Force's presence in Lebanon despite the strong pressure at home demanding the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from the country. Washington still holds that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is the "best and most effective approach" for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. Shamir, head of Israel, has also repeatedly declared that Israel would never agree to abrogate the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. People hold that the antagonistic stands of different parties concerned toward the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is the crux of the Lebanon issue.

Now that the U.S. election campaign is drawing nearer and nearer, the Reagan administration is eagerly looking for a new way out of the Lebanon issue so as to extricate itself from the current predicament in Lebanon. As a result, it is getting more deeply involved in the Lebanon crisis politically and militarily.

People have noticed: The Soviet Union has also been showing extraordinary concern with the Lebanon issue recently. Not long ago, Walid Junblatt, president of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, was invited to visit the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union reportedly promised to supply advanced weapons to the Lebanese opposition factions. The Soviet Union has also stated on different occasions that the Soviet Union will never sit by idly and remain indifferent to the Lebanon issue as it is of "prime importance" to Soviet interests in the Middle East. According to reports, Junblatt has taken an even stronger attitude toward the Al-Jumayyil government after his return from the Soviet Union and the battle in Beirut has also become more and more fierce. The struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over the Lebanon issue is the fundamental cause of the aggravating Lebanon crisis.

After the resignation of Prime Minister al-Wazzan, President al-Jumayyil pointed out that Lebanon was in dire straits. He appealed to all factions for an immediate cease-fire and establishment of a democratic coalition government. He proposed that the second Geneva National Reconciliation Conference be held on 27 February and called for a concerted effort to seek the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. However, it is by no means an easy task for President al-Jumayyil to achieve all these within a short time while the various factions in Lebanon continue to take a strong stand against each other. It is hard to predict the future development of the Lebanese situation.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAELI ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

HK071106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 84 p 6

["Short" commentary: "The Just Voice of the Israeli People"]

[Text] On 5 February, 50,000 Israelis staged a massive demonstration in Jerusalem, demanding that the Israeli authorities withdraw all troops from Lebanon and put an end to the establishment of Israeli settlements on the occupied territories. This just voice of the Israeli people demonstrates their strong opposition to aggression and expansion and their burning desire to live in peace with the Arab people. This also shows that the Israeli authorities are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad.

Israel's invasion of and prolonged presence in Lebanon have brought disastrous consequences to the Lebanese people, kept up protracted tension in the Middle East and also caused profound suffering to the Israeli people. The war of aggression in Lebanon drains Israel's manpower, material, and financial resources every day, and is the direct cause of the deepening economic crisis and growing resentment of the people in Israel. The Shamir authorities, which inherit the mantle of Menahem Begin, force the Israeli people to tighten their belt in order to maintain their war machine. This has aroused the great indignation of the Israeli people.

In defiance of economic difficulties in Israel, the Shamir authorities are intensifying their efforts to bolster the plan for expanding Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River in a vain attempt to put a spoke in the wheel of the Palestinian people's struggle for restoration of national rights, and thus the tension in the Middle East can hardly be eased. All this is strongly opposed by the Israeli people. The massive demonstration in Jerusalem shows that the Shamir authorities' policy of aggression and expansion is becoming more and more unpopular. This reactionary regime finds itself in an unprecedented isolated position. The attitude of the Israeli people is an important factor not to be ignored in the Middle East situation. Since Israel's invasion of Lebanon, more and more people in Israel have censured the policy of being hostile toward the PLO and Arab countries. The rule of the Likud clique is in imminent danger. No doubt, the steady awakening of the Israeli people is bound to speed up changes within Israel. In this sense, the steady development of the Israeli people's antiwar movement will have a positive and far-reaching impact on the situation in the Middle East.

COMMENTATOR URGES UNITY OF THOUGHT AMONG CADRES

HK071318 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "On the Question of Unity of Thought"]

[Text] The most important thing in studying party rectification documents is to solve the problem of unity of thought, in particular the problem of unity of thought among the cadres at the higher and intermediate levels within the party. This is the key link to ensuring that the party rectification as a whole will not be carried out perfunctorily.

As stated in the decision on party rectification, to achieve unity of thought means to make further efforts to reach ideological and political unanimity within the party and to correct all erroneous "leftist" and rightist tendencies which run counter to the four basic principles and the party's line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. According to this decision, in order to enhance our understanding of the four basic principles and the party's line adopted then and to strengthen our ideological understanding, it is certainly necessary and advantageous to review and ponder our past experience in light of our present ideological state when studying the documents concerning party rectification. But, we should no longer concentrate our attention on those ideological issues which have been solved in the past few years. Instead, in the current party rectification, we should make our focal point the existing ideological and political issues. To keep up with the development of party work and to keep in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically, we have different focal points in different periods. At present, the three main criteria in judging whether a person is keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee are as follows: First, whether he firmly believes that the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct and in line with Marxism. Second, whether he has full confidence in the accomplishment of the targets put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress. And third, whether he submits all works of his own area, his own department, and his own unit to the targets of the whole party. These three criteria are essential political principles which have important bearing on the whole situation. All party members, particularly leading cadres at various levels, must take a clear-cut stand regarding these three criteria.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee succeeded in correcting things which had been thrown into disorder, comprehensively corrected all "leftist" tendencies prevailing during and before the "Cultural Revolution," reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political, and organizational lines, and shifted our party's focal point of work to socialist modernization. This was a great turning point of far-reaching significance to our party's history. The whole series of principles and policies which our party is implementing today are the continuation, development, and materialization of the line adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Our practice in the past 5 years or more has shown that the line adopted by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is the beacon in our effort to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is in upholding the party's line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that our party, country, and people manage to take the road to prosperity again. In our view, to keep in line with the CPC Central Committee means to adhere to the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. How can one keep in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically if one still has doubt about its line, principles, and policies, wondering if any document embodies "leftist" or rightist tendencies, or if this principle or that policy is advocating capitalism?

The 12th CPC National Congress has fully affirmed, supplemented, and developed the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and has made a wide appeal for creating a new situation in socialist modernization. While putting forth the great strategic goal of quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, the congress determined the strategic points and formulated the strategic measures for accomplishing the goal; laid down the strategic principle of devoting effort to the building of socialist spiritual civilization while building a high degree of material civilization; and put forth the short-term tasks aiming at realizing, within 5 years, a fundamental turn for the better in the state financial and economic condition. These short-term and long-term targets of struggle centering around economic construction, which substantially reflect the will and demand of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, are fully based on facts and scientific knowledge. How can one be regarded as in line with the CPC Central Committee if one lacks confidence in the accomplishment of these targets and courage in creating a new situation and in facing difficulties?

Whether each party member in whatever area, department, and unit, in particular each leading cadre, is keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee also depends on whether he subordinates the work of his own area, department, and unit to the general goal and general task of the party. If he can do so, he is really keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee. Otherwise, needless to say, he is undermining the effort to accomplish the general goal and general task. Then, no matter what he claims himself to be, he cannot be regarded as in line with the CPC Central Committee. So far, this problem has not yet been perfectly solved in some areas, departments, and units. For example, although taking economic construction as the key link when coordinating work in various fields is an important criterion to judge whether one submits to the general goal and the general task, some comrades always emphasize the importance of their own departments' work, disregarding economic construction as the key link, or even interfering with and jeopardizing economic construction. Can these comrades be regarded as keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee? For example, in practicing selfish departmentalism, some people protect the interests of the part at the expense of the whole, shirk responsibility when facing problems, dispute over trifles, turn a blind eye to those practices when they may inflict tremendous economic losses on the state, create pernicious political influence among the masses, and disregard the general goal and general task while overemphasizing the interests of the part. How can these people ever be regarded as keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee?

To achieve unity of thought, in our terms, means to reach a common understanding regarding the party's line and goal to enable the whole party to keep in line with the Central Committee ideologically and politically. Such an ideological and political unanimity is accomplished by unremittingly enhancing our understanding through practice. Practice is the sole criterion to verify truth, and truth is always most convincing. The line adopted by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as well as the various principles and policies gradually implemented ever since, were not unanimously accepted throughout the party at the very beginning. This is nothing strange since people never reach a common understanding simultaneously.

The practice which has shown the correctness of the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has helped more comrades, within or outside the party, to reach a common understanding. This unity of thought is not achieved by compulsory means. As a process of education through practice instead of criticism, this unity of thought is the product of enhanced understanding.

If today some comrades are still in doubt about the party's line, principles, and policies, the time disparity between different people in understanding will not serve as a sufficient excuse. The decision on party rectification points out that there are two erroneous tendencies in the party regarding this issue: The first tendency is that some party members and some party cadres fail to cast off the yoke of the "leftist" thinking which has prevailed in the past; and the other is that some party members and party cadres fail to stand the test in the face of historical setbacks and to resist the corrosion of capitalist ideology. This analysis is precisely to the point. Those comrades who are showing the above two tendencies should enhance their understanding through studying in the party rectification and try their best to keep in line with the CPC Central Committee.

Will the emphasis on unity of thought and on consistency with the CPC Central Committee stifle the democratic atmosphere within the party? In order to correctly carry out the party rectification, it is very necessary to clarify this point in studying the documents on party rectification. When we say that we should be in keeping with the CPC Central Committee, we mean that we should be in keeping with some important political matters and fundamental principles of the party -- such as the party's line and objectives. This does not mean that every word we say should be identical with the exact wording of the party. In the latter case, party members would become overcautious, and the party would have no creativity, nor any vitality. As a matter of fact, in recent years, not only large quantities of concrete problems, but also important political problems and matters of basic principles have been fully discussed in the course of their deliberations and formulation. In the course of their implementation, the CPC Central Committee also advocates that all regions and departments should give play to their initiative and creativeness in accordance with concrete conditions.

What we require is that once these important political problems and matters of basic principle have been decided upon after thorough discussions, the whole party should advance in unison; and if there are disagreements, they should be reflected to the higher authorities through organizational channels, and no variances in action should be permitted -- this is the requisite political discipline of a party in power. Regarding problems in respect to theory and academic fields, discussions are needed as a matter of course and airing views is certainly allowed. Hence, emphasis on consistency with the CPC Central Committee is not contradictory to bringing democracy within the party into play or to the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

We believe that once the broad masses of communists, the cadres at the intermediate and higher levels of the party in particular, are in step with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically, they will certainly be able to fulfill various kinds of tasks in the current party rectification, and expedite the process of creating an overall new situation in building the socialist modernization.

MINISTER YANG BO WRITES SELF-CRITICISM

HK080814 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Yang Bo, minister of light industry: "Strive To Be a Qualified Party Member Cadre -- Understanding Gained Through Studying Party Rectification Documents"]

[Text] I concentrated my efforts to study party rectification documents for more than 20 days. While studying these documents, I did some deep thinking in light of the requirement for their study.

I reviewed my own thinking, work style, and work in accordance with the standards for being a qualified party member. I have gained the following understanding through my study.

Reviewing my personal history after joining the party, I believe that I have not committed any mistakes in implementing the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee and observing party discipline. However, as far as my consciousness and creativity are concerned, I lag far behind. As for my state of mind in recent years, due to the protracted and profound influence of the "leftist" ideology and personality cult, after the smashing of the "gang of four," I accepted Comrade Hua Guofeng's mistakes of the "two whatevers" without objection. When newspapers reported the discussions on the criterion of truth, I began to consider this matter. At that time, I was working in Shandong. At a study meeting held by the provincial CPC Committee, I maintained that such a problem should be discussed. However, I did not ideologically realize that the discussion was aimed at criticizing the "gang of four" and that Comrade Hua Guofeng had committed serious mistakes.

When the central work meeting, held on the eve of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, criticized the "two whatevers," I began to realize that this was a mistake of principle and a problem of line. I began to awaken politically. In particular, in his historically significant speech entitled "Emancipate Minds, Seek Truth From Facts, and Unite as One To Look Forward," delivered on 13 December 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed that we should comprehensively and accurately master the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. After studying the speech, I began to realize that I had a rigid way of thinking and was profoundly influenced by the "leftist" mistakes, although before the convening of the work meeting, certain doubt had existed in my mind. Chairman Mao said that everything tends to divide into two. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," I could not understand why a number of events had happened. I once wondered whether we should also apply the theory of dividing one into two to Chairman Mao. This idea only flashed through my mind and I did not dare to think of the matter any more. Just as Comrade Xiaoping had pointed out, I truly did not dare to transgress the bounds. Owing to such a state of mind and ideological basis, it was natural that I accepted the mistakes of the "two whatevers."

Regarding the work meeting held on the eve of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Xiaoping's report and the proposal of the plenary session on shifting the focus of work, I completely supported them and did not take any exception to them ideologically. However, when we discussed the problem of agriculture, I failed to emancipate my mind because I doubted the idea of fixing farm output quotas for each household. Did this not mean a retrogression? Although I did not express my doubt at the discussion, it did exist in my mind. It was because, on the one hand, I was profoundly influenced by the "leftist" ideology for a long time and did not dare to break from the old convention. On the other hand, I was criticized during the "Great Cultural Revolution" on the issue of fixing farm output quotas for each household. There was still a lingering fear in my mind. Apart from that, there was a more important reason for this: At that time, I did not know what the peasants were thinking and what they had demanded. Therefore, when some comrades put forth the idea of fixing farm output quotas for each household, I doubted this and was reluctant to accept it. Practice over the past few years has proven that the party's line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are completely correct. The idea of upholding the four basic principles, which was expressed by Comrade Xiaoping, is completely correct. I support it wholeheartedly. Practice has educated me so that I exert great efforts to raise my consciousness in implementing the party's line, guiding principles, and policies.

I have been working in the ministry for 20 months. After self-examination, I found that I have not committed serious mistakes regarding the fundamental problem of keeping in line politically with the CPC Central Committee. However, this does not mean that I am perfectly correct in this matter. Organizationally speaking, I have consciously observed this principle. However, problems did exist when I examined myself regarding the implementation of the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee in combination with the actual conditions of the Ministry of Light Industry. Comrade Xiaoping said: "The more people there are within the party and among the masses of people who are willing to use their brains, and to think through problems, the more helpful it will be to our cause. In making revolution, and proposing construction, we need a number of pacesetters who are courageous in their thinking and curiosity and in creating new things." Analyzing myself against this requirement, I found that I have not been doing enough and have failed to live up to the party's expectations in spite of its having long cultivated and educated me.

How should light industry quadruple its output value if we are to implement the strategic tasks put forth by the CPC 12th National Congress? What are the key problems that we should grasp? Honestly, I should not say that I have used my brain; however, I have not been using it enough, and I have not been able to propose any original suggestions. During my recent study of documents, comrades have made very good suggestions on improving my work and the work of the ministry. I should take these into serious consideration during my study in the next step and in examining and analyzing myself in regard to the requirements of the documents during the next stage.

Through party education over the years since I joined the CPC, I have gradually established faith in communism, and raised my communist consciousness. This has never been shaken even in the thick of the 10 years of internal disorder; I have never lost faith in the party. However, in my own ideological realm, there always existed the contradiction and struggle between the public and the self; at times, the self got the upper hand.

At present, unhealthy tendencies within our party are rather serious. They are evident in me, too. My unhealthy tendencies are also an expression of selfishness. My understanding has not been profound, and my consciousness has not been intense concerning this problem of important principle, which involves the honor of the party in the eyes of the people, and its fate. Comrade Yaobang once said: In matters that concern oneself and which will bring injury to the interests of the party, one should be courageous enough to take the worst of it. I have not been able to completely achieve this requirement; at times, it was not a question of taking the worst of it, but on the contrary, I got a bargain.

Here I would like to cite a few examples. When my eldest daughter finally returned home from the countryside, where she had lived and worked for some years, I asked a veteran in Beijing to do me a favor by arranging for her to work in a factory as a worker. At that time, I had just been "emancipated," and was still doing manual labor in the cadre school. She is still working in that factory. This could be called engaging in the practice of unhealthy tendencies. She got in the factory only on the strength of a connection; otherwise, it would not have been possible for her to acquire that job. During my service in Shandong, I myself arranged jobs for the children of four comrades. And during my service in both Shandong and the ministry, I accepted invitations to banquets, and bought things at low prices. All these are manifestations of unhealthy tendencies. I shall not go too far back, but in August last year alone, I went to seven or eight counties in Shandong, and in each county, I was invited to banquets. I knew it was wrong, and advised the comrades not to do this beforehand, but when the table was set, and the food and wine were served, I could not possibly refuse to sit down, because I had to show consideration for others' feelings, so I attended.

When I worked in Shandong, I made purchases for other comrades of commodities which were in great demand in the market. For example, wristwatches produced in Tantai are worth 200 yuan each in Beijing, but I bought them for 50 yuan each. Although I bought them without a discount, they were hard to get in the market. I also purchased bicycles for others. When I went to Shanghai in 1975, I also asked a friend of mine to buy a high-quality wristwatch. That was done through the backdoor. Once, when I was riding in a trolley, a young man asked me where I got my watch, and I told him that somebody had bought it for me, and that it was unavailable in the market. Smiling, he said: "You have to have a way of getting it!" This was actually a criticism on my practice of unhealthy tendencies.

My bureaucratism does not take the form of being sated with food and remaining idle, or of failure to use my brain, handling affairs of my own, or shifting responsibility to others. It belongs to the category of following a routine, being busy all day but achieving little. For example, of the many big problems put forth by comrades, such as how to create a new situation in light industry, how to form the technical policies of our many trades, and how to grasp the planning of technical transformation, I as yet have not made proper investigation and study. Generally, I am able to adopt the suggestions of other comrades in implementing the organizational principle of democratic centralism, but sometimes, I am not. Have I been carrying out centralism? Yes. But sometimes it was not done properly. Chairman Mao said, as a leading cadre, one should arrange all aspects of his work in harmony, as if he were playing the piano. I have not yet learned to do this well. As a cadre bearing some responsibilities, this is not only a question of work method, but one of work style.

This time I have spent 20 days concentrating my mind on some reading. I have made some retrospection, and I found that this has been the first time that I have done some serious reading since I participated in the 1943 rectification, and the first time in the past 30 or 50 years. From now on, I should try to find time to do some reading. This is possible only when I improve work style and method. Otherwise, if I continue to occupy myself in routine, and beset myself with documents, I shall not be able to do any serious reading. And without serious study, there will be no improvement in me to speak of, and I will fail to meet my work's requirements. I am confident and determined to clarify my thinking in earnest, raise my consciousness, and become an eligible CPC member and cadre through the current party rectification.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES 'BOUNDLESS GRASS OVER THE PLAIN'

HK071425 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Jin Zhongming [6855 6988 7686]: "A Review of Medium-Length Novel 'Boundless Grass Over the Plain'"]

[Text] Since the publication of Comrade Zhang Xiaotian's novel "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" (In "XIN YUAN [NEW GARDEN]," No 2, 1982), readers have seriously criticized the erroneous tendencies of the work. Through his efforts to study and sum up both positive and negative experiences, he has realized the errors of his work to a certain extent and made a self-criticism in a newspaper, expressing his determination to heighten his understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory, to persist in plunging into the thick of life, and to never forget the glorious duty of a party member writer. I express my welcome of this. Why can a writer, who has written some fairly good works, make such grave errors in his literature creation? What trend of thought do these works represent? I would like to discuss my personal understanding of these questions.

I

The argument that equates human nature with class nature was once prevalent in the theoretical and literature and art circles in China. In recent years, efforts have been made to criticize this metaphysical argument which does not conform with historical facts and the realities of life and to clarify some questions. Some achievements worthy of particular attention have been made in literature and art creation and in the endeavors of writers and artists to reflect the complexity and profundity of real life and the authenticity and variety of delineating the inner world of their characters and creating typical characters of all kinds. However, in the course of criticizing the tendencies to oversimplify and approach the question of human nature in terms of absolutes, tendencies of approaching human nature, human feelings, humanism, love of humanity, human value, human dignity, the restoration of human nature, and the alienation of man in abstract terms and transcending all times, history, classes, and nations have also surfaced. In the stream of the historical idealist human nature craze, Comrade Zhang Xiaotian's "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" is a largely representative work.

Comrade Zhang Xiaotian attempted to seek a new breakthrough in depicting human nature and humanism. However, the "new ideas" reflected in "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" were brought forth at the expense of sacrificing historical facts and distorted the real features of the people's liberation war.

The author argued that writing about normal emotions in human relationships under normal conditions could not achieve an artistic breakthrough, and only writing about the heartbreaking emotions of two people in acute opposition in the turmoil of an historical setting would bring about new ideas. For this reason, he chose the historical stages of the liberation war and the 10 years of turmoil as the background for the novel, and designed the changes in the strange human relationships between rural woman Du Yufeng, former KMT General Shen Gongqiu, and female cadre of the Communist Party Su Yan. With such a background of soul-stirring class struggle in the real world, he deduced a myth in which two antagonistic classes merged into harmony and the deep-rooted misunderstanding between them was dispelled with the holy water of human nature.

The author was fully aware that the people's liberation war was a great revolution carried out by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC to overthrow imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, and its representative -- the reactionary KMT Government. He was also fully aware that the approximately million-strong armies of the KMT and the Communist Party fought a last-ditch battle which had a bearing on the future and destiny of China in those years in this historical stage. But to worship and seek abstract human nature, he cast hard historical facts to the winds. In "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," the Fenghuang village, which was then in the whirlpool of the hurricane of the Huaihai campaign, was described as the "land of peach blossoms," far away from the flames of war and as a sacred place where the holy water of "human nature" was regarded as omnipotent. In the village, one cannot sense the atmosphere of the broad masses of armymen and civilians sharing a bitter hatred of the enemy and cannot see the soaring revolutionary spirit and the exultation of victory. The Huaihai campaign can and must be reflected in various ways, but no matter how one shows originality, one must respect historical facts, because facts are not plastic, to be molded at will.

The leading character of "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," Du Yufeng, a rural widow aged 25, stands aloof in the midst of the decisive battle between the KMT and the Communist Party, a battle which concerns the life and death of the state, the people, and the individual, and "approaches everything by upholding the principle of human dignity."

At home she takes care of Su Yan, a wounded fighter of the People's Army. At the same time, this young widow, who "is even afraid of a caterpillar," saves Lieutenant General Shen Gongqiu, an army commander of the KMT troops, who is found unconscious at the entrance to the village. She not only dresses Shen Gongqiu's serious wounds, makes a bed for him with a soft cotton padded mattress, and gives him a bowl of stew made from "water chestnuts, fresh winter bamboo shoots, meatballs, and some greens," but also loves him without reservation the moment they meet. The "tender female care" and "gentle and soft and kindly sounds" of Du Yufeng time and again reminded Shen Gongqiu of his gentle and kind-hearted mother, and this restores something he lost many years ago, that is, his conscience returns to his body from a remote place."

Totally disregarding the fact that Du Yufeng's behavior was contrary to reason and the thinking then of Shen Gongqiu, whose hands were stained with the blood of the people, in order to display the magic power of love, the author struggled to put Shen Gongqiu in the fabricated orbit of the restoration of human nature. When Shen Gongqiu and Su Yan draw out their pistols and point them at each other in a sweet potato pit, Du Yufeng rushes to them to mediate, but is hit by the bullets of the two hostile sides. At this moment, a "miracle" happens immediately: "No more shots are heard, and Su Yan and Shen Gongqiu...are throwing themselves on her without a word between them." They feel as if they were originally "comrade-in-arms in a ditch." The complete annihilation of his troops cannot force Shen Gongqiu to surrender, and the resolute and courageous struggle waged by Su Yan against him also cannot force him to lay down his arms. But Du Yufeng's death, which awakens his conscience, causes him to become an obedient captive like "a tractable lamb." Consequently, the holy water of "human nature" can turn hostility into friendship in an instant and also can mystically fill in the gap between hostile classes.

In the "Class Struggle in France Between 1848 and 1850," while criticizing the slogan of the February revolution, Marx pointed out: "The slogan which obliterates class contradictions with equanimity, mixes the interests of antagonistic classes gently and softly, and transcends class struggle wishfully boils down, in short, to universal fraternity -- that is the real slogan of the February revolution." In reviewing the history of revolution, "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" repeats this error, that is to say, it belittles and even negates in reality the necessity and great historic significance of people's revolutionary wars and changes and victory of criticism by arms into the miracles performed by moral criticism and "human nature," and distorts the great victory of the revolution waged by the Chinese people as the process of history to eliminate the terrible misunderstanding existing among all classes, just as Alphonse de Lamartine called the provisional government of the February revolution "a government designated to eliminate the terrible misunderstanding existing among all classes," an assertion which Marx had criticized.

II

In "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," Shen Gongqiu goes to Fenghuang Village three times for the purpose of paying his respects to Du Yufeng, whom he regards as "Venus, the Greek goddess of love" and as a "phoenix looking splendid in green and gold" and of receiving the favors of the holy water of "human nature." If we say that Shen Gongqiu receives the baptism of love in the sweet potato pit when he goes to Fenghuang Village of the first time and willingly acts as "Jesus" who "voluntarily suffers hardships to rescue his own heart" in order to save Su Yan's mother and son, and to protect Du Yufeng when he goes there a second time, then he goes there for the third time to set up a "gigantic green stone" of "human being," human nature, and humanism for Du Yufeng.

In criticizing Feuerbach regarding the actual man from an abstract point of view, Engels pointed out: "This man is invariably the abstract human being in terms of philosophy. He is an immortal of monothesis rather than being born from his mother's womb and therefore he is not living in the real world, whose development follows the laws of history. Although he has contacts with other men, each of them is abstract like himself." So are the characters of "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" and their relationships. Being worldly wise, Du Yufeng can perform miracles of love everywhere in Fenghuang Village at any time. Her conscience and the holy water of human nature, being all-powerful, are extensively applied to all men and classes and they have boundless vitality like the grass in "Boundless Grass Over the Plain." When appearing on the small stage of Fenghuang Village during the liberation war, she was already an extraordinary person who loved both the Communist Party and the KMT and she stood away from the scene of life-and-death struggle between the classes, a struggle which forced everyone to state clearly what he loves and what he hates in this respect. People cannot find any class brand and any influence left by social and historical objective conditions on her. She is an "immortal of monothesis" and the "abstract human being in terms of philosophy," and thus simply does not exist in real society. The author's efforts to liken Du Yufeng to the phoenix, "which has a touch of a propitious omen and represents good luck, happiness, and fraternal love," a creature which is merely the product of people's imagination and which never existed on earth, are a revelation of his philosophical illusions and the aesthetic pursuit expressed in his novel.

If we say that the author imbues Du Yufeng with the ideal of human nature and humanism, then Shen Gongqiu and Su Yan, who were successively converted to the goddess of love -- De Yufeng -- are the constant realization and confirmation of this ideal. Of course, this ideal is realized in different abstract human beings and in the relationships between them and confirmed by the abstract armchair thinking on human nature in people's minds only. The author explained himself in this way: "Shen Gongqiu is indeed a ferocious and brutal war criminal, but in spite of this, I wrote the process of his change into my novel Failure to recognize the purification or alienation of man means recognizing that good people are innately good and a scoundrel was born a scoundrel. This not only negates the function of education but also is contrary to the basic realities of life." In this remark there are two points which need to be discussed:

First, everything is changing and so everyone is bound to change. In a class society, everyone belongs to a certain class and, at the same time, for various reasons, such as the change in the objective realities and in one's subjective thinking and understanding, the basic stand of a concrete individual is also likely to change. However, the change in the stand of an individual and the dying out of class antagonism are two diametrically different things. While criticizing Karl Heinzen, who "has the spirit of seeking a human harmonization of the present-day contradictions" in those years, Marx pointed out: "It is 'most likely' that a single individual does not 'invariably' change with the change in the class he is attached to; but, this fact is not enough to influence class struggle, just as the crossing over of a small number of aristocrats to the side of the third class was not enough to influence the French Revolution. However, Mr Heinzen stubbornly wants all classes to vanish in the face of 'human nature' -- this passionate thinking." At the beginning and end of "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," the author took pains to play up the bullet on which "all hatred and love are focused," a bullet which hit Du Yufeng, with a view to "shooting dead the memory of the past," writing off the class antagonism which has taken place, and using "human nature" -- this "most passionate force on earth" (to quote "Boundless Grass Over the Plain") to melt the love and hatred of all classes, instead of encouraging people to bear in mind the history full of fierce class struggle.

The error revealed in the work lies in confusing the change in the class stand of its characters with the dying out of class antagonism, rather than in writing on the change itself.

Second, is the change in a person's class stand realized in the course of transforming the realities or the product of self-completion of a moral concept? Although there is description of the remolding endeavors of the administrative center for war criminals, it is of little importance to the change of Shen Gongqiu. The author repeatedly indicated that in the administrative center for war criminals, Shen Gongqiu reveals a true man's "spirit of looking at death as going home" and he "never things of asking anybody for forgiveness" and "does not believe that man's thinking can be remolded," and in short, "he is helped to change by some consciousness and not by political means." When Shen Gongqiu leaves Fenghuang Village for the first time, the "heart" he has won from Du Yufeng stops beating and he again "turns from a man into a devil." It is only when he returns to Fenghuang Village -- this sacred place of "human nature" -- and enjoys Du Yufeng's "female tender love" for the second time, and when he enters the "comfortable dreamland" Du Yufeng arranged for him, that the restoration of human nature begins to take shape in him and his eyes are "full of sympathy and human radiance." Finally, he thoroughly realizes the perfection in ethical pursuits and finds his final resting place, and a manslayer of the past has thus been turned into a sacred angel.

What warrants attention is that Shen Gongqiu, who has become devoted to Du Yufeng, the goddess of love, under her "direction," uses the holy water of "human nature" to soak and melt this iron knot -- Su Yan, "a standard and strong-willed communist with firm belief." During the 10 years of turmoil, as persons who have fallen low at the end of the world, Su Yan and Shen Gongqiu revisited Fenghuang Village. Being "born a leftist," the former still would not live in the same universe with Shen Gongqiu. However, when Su Yan's mother learned that her old enemy Shen Gongqiu had returned good for evil by secretly financing her and protecting her son, her "iron knot"-like heart melted immediately, in tears, she asked her son to go down on his knees to kowtow to "Uncle Shen" and she said to Shen Gongqiu "with sincerity and utmost honesty": "I have made revolution for half a century and now I have come to realize what is the meaning of...."

The victor of the revolutionary war thus worships and confesses to his vanquished foe. This means not only playing a "joke" on history but even further spreading the fantasy of internal and universal love and human nature. Through the restoration of Shen Gongqiu's human nature and the recovery of Su Yan's human nature the author wanted to tell people that class nature and human nature are incompatible, like fire and water; more class nature means less human nature; and class nature, be it reactionary or revolutionary, is similarly bound to lead to the alienation and dying out of human nature and to cause people to become "guilty persons who kill people of good will." Moreover, the class feeling and revolutionary theory of the communists appear to be made of rock, which is even harder to soak and melt. The assertions that it is not necessary to find out who is to blame for killing Du Yufeng, that it is encouraged to pay no attention to the class disputes in history and that what is important is to use the bullet of human nature to "shoot dead the memory of the past" means negating the Marxist theory on class struggle -- one of the most fundamental ideological weapons of the communists -- as the factor causing the alienation of human nature, rather than criticizing the "leftist" theory on class struggle and its practice.

III

The author repeatedly avowed that the reason why he explored human nature and humanism in his writing lay in the fact that because of his indignation toward the "shocking and inhumane things" which emerged during the 10 years of turmoil, "things that represent a reaction to the history of human civilization," he was determined to "lay bare these evil things and advocate humanism." True, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques committed cannibalistic crimes in large numbers. In "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," we can sense the author's indignation toward and negation of this great calamity. With the exception of some traces of falsehoods in the relationship of characters, there is some truthfulness in the novel in the description of some events surfacing during the 10 years of turmoil. However, on the one hand the author was resolved to "simply provoke" the important theoretical problem of human nature and humanism, and on the other hand, he repeatedly declared that he "did not and will not depend on theoretical guidance in my writing." This resulted in, as he said in his self-criticism, his departure from the correct criteria of Marxist theories on literature and art and in the fact that he was unconsciously influenced by the bourgeois theories on literature and art and flaunted the banner of the bourgeois theory of human nature.

In theoretical circles, some people used the concepts of human nature and non-human nature and of humanism and counter-humanism to sum up the experience of the 10 years of turmoil, asserting that the chief lesson which should be drawn is to respect human value, to restore human dignity, and to guard against the alienation of human nature. Comrade Zhang Xiaotian again and again spoke approvingly of and earnestly put into practice this idealist concept of history, which can neither explain the roots of mistakes in the party's ideological and political lines during the 10 years of turmoil nor reveal the nature of the struggle between ourselves and the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. In "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," the author tried to preach eternal human nature and universal love by using all the words and phrases and metaphors which he could think of and even by asking the phoenix, the goddess of love, and Jesus for help in this respect. He even went further to knead history and reality and put them into the megaphone of his abstract "human nature," totally disregarding elementary knowledge. Hence, he both sacrificed history and distorted reality.

The abstract love and human nature advocated in "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" are not a new discovery but existed since ancient times. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "All the ruling classes of the past were fond of advocating love of humanity, and so were many so-called sages and wise men, but nobody has ever really practiced it, because it is impossible in a class society." In the 18th and 19th centuries, some Western bourgeois writers used the filter of "human nature" in observing and studying history and criticizing reality. It is understandable that they advocated the creeds of abstract humanism under the then historical conditions. Of course, this can numb the revolutionary consciousness of the working people and prevent people from accepting Marxist scientific socialism, and thus play a negative role. At the same time, their works also played a positive role because there were some profound exposures and sharp criticisms about the capitalist society. Under the guidance of Marxism-Mao Zedong Thought, we have won the great victory in the revolutionary struggle today. Repeating the preaching of love of bourgeois writers and thinkers in such a situation can only lead to the negation of the history of revolution, create dissatisfaction with reality, and shake peoples confidence in the future of socialism and communism.

The reasons why Zhang Xiaotian wrote "Boundless Grass Over the Plain," a work which has serious erroneous tendencies, are multifaceted. Over the last few years, he has "produced numerous works at high speed."

Such being the case, he has not been strict enough in his writing and also has attached inadequate importance to the accumulation of life. This is the lesson to be drawn. But what is most important is that he has overlooked the study of basic Marxist theories and failed to take them as his guide. Judging from the emergence of "Boundless Grass Over the Plain" and other works and essays which run counter to the basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, evidently, it is quite urgent and completely necessary to earnestly study again the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism.

FANG YI, HU QIAOMU, OTHERS COMMEMORATE SCIENTIST

OW071158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- More than 800 people gathered here today to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the death of Zhu Kezhen (Coching Chu), one of China's most outstanding scientists and educators. Attending the meeting were Fang Yi and Hu Qiaomu, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and physicist; Zhou Peiyuan, president of the China Association for Science and Technology and a physicist; and members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Zhu Kezhen (1890-1874) was vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, vice-president of the China Association for Science and Technology, director of the Commission for Comprehensive Exploration of Natural Resources under the Academy of Sciences, honorary president of the Chinese Meteorological Society and president of the Chinese Geographical Society.

Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, made a memorial speech at the meeting. Zhu Kezhen carried out pioneering research in relating geography and meteorology to agricultural production and helped the science academy set up a commission for the comprehensive exploration of China's natural resources. He also organized large-scale scientific surveys of remote areas to provide new information for the country's economic development, established a research institute of meteorology and oversaw the establishment of more than 40 observatories.

As an educator, Zhu Kezhen helped build Zhejiang University into a major proving ground for young scientists during his tenure as president from 1936 to 1949. Zhejiang University graduates now make up 10 percent of the academic membership of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He also wrote more than 300 works, half of which have been popular texts on earth sciences, biology, astronomy, medicine and aviation.

To commemorate his achievements, the science academy last October inaugurated the Zhu Kezhen prize for outstanding contributions to scientific field work. The first biannual prize, which includes a medal, a certificate and a cash grant, was awarded to 38 scientists at today's meeting. The commemorative activities were jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the China Association for Science and Technology and Zhejiang University.

CPC, PLA HOLD TEA PARTY FOR VETERAN COMRADES

OW271001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA) -- At the Spring Festival tea party jointly held by the Advisory Commission and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee

and the PLA General Political Department, some of the veteran comrades in Beijing cheerfully expressed their revolutionary thoughts and feelings in their speeches or writings. They emphasized that, although they were retired, their duty should not be reduced; although they were getting old, their spirit must stay young.

Jiang Hua, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have achieved tremendous progress in various fields centered on economic construction under the leadership of the party's Central Committee. I am a communist and have been educated by the party for over 50 years. Although I am getting old and have withdrawn from the first line, my heart should not be allowed to do so. I am physically but not spiritually old. I should still be actively concerned about the building of the party and the country, and continue to do my level best to serve the people. This is the duty and obligation of a communist.

Su Yu, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission said: I have been hospitalized for the last 3 years, but my heart is always closely connected, and fighting together with, the party's Central Committee and the people throughout the country. Now, there are party members, some of them in leading positions, who are frightened by the serious setbacks resulting from the decade-long turmoil and skeptical about Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. Some other party members, while the people across the country are marching forward cheerfully and bravely, exaggerate the difficulties in the way of progress and the certain dark side of things existing temporarily and hold a skeptical view on the party's indomitable combat capability. This is a sign of incompetence. The CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification is a major step to adapt to the new situation and tasks, and bravely clear up the serious problems in ideology, work style, discipline and party organization. To this end, all party members should not show passivity and hesitation, but actively plunge into the party rectification campaign and strive for victory.

PLA DEPARTMENT ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON LEI FENG

OW080653 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0052 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department recently issued a directive on extensively developing the various activities to "learn from Lei Feng and foster a new style." It points out: In developing these activities this year, various PLA units attach importance to carrying out ideological education on patriotism and communism, and give publicity to and learn from Comrade Lei Feng's ideas of dedicating oneself to the party and to socialism and communism and of wholeheartedly serving the people.

The directive points out: The current activities to extensively "learn from Lei Feng and foster a new style" are of great significance in helping PLA units do their work in party rectification, building socialist spiritual civilization, in training revolutionary armymen who have lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge and discipline, in strengthening basic-level units and in promoting unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people.

The directive urges all PLA units to maintain close ties with reality; guide cadres and fighters to earnestly study documents on party rectification, firmly uphold the four cardinal principles, identify themselves with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically; and raise their awareness in implementing the general line, tasks and targets laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress.

It calls on them to foster lofty ideals on patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism, give full play to the spirit of making revolution and defying death, strictly observing discipline and sacrificing one's life, remaining impartial at all times and putting others before oneself, defeating all enemies and overcoming all difficulties and promoting revolutionary optimism and surmounting every difficulty to win victory.

The directive also calls on all PLA units to combat individualism, resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas, dare to struggle against all types of unhealthy practices, work harder than ever before, boldly create the new, strengthen one's own post and make contributions to creating a new situation in turning our PLA into a revolutionary, modern and regular Army.

The directive points out: Efforts must be made to enthusiastically give publicity to and learn from the advanced typical examples in promoting the Lei Feng spirit, to create among PLA units a heightened atmosphere in learning from Lei Feng and the advanced, and to set good examples in encouraging cadres and fighters to incessantly improve themselves and forge ahead. At the same time, it is essential to link the activities that "learn from Lei Feng and foster a new style" with the campaign launched by the army and people jointly to develop spiritual civilization and to further bring about the fundamental improvement of party style and the general mood and public order in society.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES URGED TO SERVE ECONOMY BETTER

OW080620 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- In setting the course of development for research and production of goods for civilian use, the national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments should step by step shift their main efforts from producing general consumer goods to opening new fields and developing new products. They should bring into full play their superiority and potential and to the greatest extent possible develop more technology-intensive products. This was pointed out in a report of the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense circulated recently by the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

In circulating the report, the State Council and the Central Military Commission pointed out that all-round implementation of the principle of combining military and nonmilitary work is of great strategic significance to strengthening the development of defense science, technology and industry and accelerating national economic growth. National defense science, technology and industry should be developed and adjusted according to the principle of combining military and nonmilitary work. The departments concerned should give full play to their technological superiority and production potential and properly organize research and production of goods for civilian use, transferring military technology for civil purposes and providing better services to national economic construction while serving national defense. This must be done on condition that the fulfillment of military research and production tasks is guaranteed and given first priority. In drawing up and implementing economic development plans, localities and departments should regard national defense science, technology and industry as an important force, bring them into line with unified programs and plans and organize extensive economic and technical cooperation to promote vigorous economic growth and accelerate the four modernizations drive.

The report of the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense says:

The national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments have previously developed and produced many goods for civilian use, of which quite a few are in the right direction of development and should be actively supported and further consolidated and developed. There are, however, some products which are not advantageous from a long-range viewpoint, and readjustments should be made in good time.

The report points out: We must proceed from the characteristics of the defense industry and aim at higher technological levels. The defense industry's key equipment and technology should be used where they are most needed by the state. Otherwise, it is an extremely great waste. We should select mainly those products needed by society and require technologies and processes similar to those for turning out military products. To the greatest extent possible we should turn out some more technology-intensive products to bring into full play the defense industry's superiority and potential, establish them in the domestic market and find a way for them into the international market. Emphasis should be placed on the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and nuclear technology; the development of civil aircraft, civil ships, offshore oil drilling and extracting platforms and land uses of aircraft and marine engines; the popularization of the application of isotopes and irradiation techniques, automatic control, telemetering, remote sensing, precision processing, sealing and hydraulic techniques and special technologies and techniques, the development of high-grade, precision and advanced industrial products, and the copying and manufacturing of imported equipment and their parts and accessories, and the development of energy, communication and transport equipment and tools, mining machinery, building materials, and optical and chemical products.

The report also urges the transfer of military technology for civilian use and the development of goods for civilian use be included in unified plans at the national, departmental and local levels, and that planning guidance be strengthened. The national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments should vigorously develop economic and technical cooperation with the localities.

STATE FARMS, LAND RECLAMATION UNITS IMPROVE WORK

OW051352 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0630 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Talk by Zhao Fan, member of the leading party group and director of the State Farm and Land Reclamation Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery: "Strive to Turn All State Farm and Land Reclamation Units into Profitable Enterprises" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Listeners, friends! How are you? I shall now talk to you on how the state farm and land reclamation enterprises are trying to stop losses and increase profits. First let me present the basic facts.

There are now 2,094 state farms in China, which have set up more than 6,000 rural industrial enterprises and more than 10,000 commercial outlets. State farm and land reclamation administrative departments are now established in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The state farms now occupy a total of more than 440 million mu of land, of which 66.56 million mu have been reclaimed, including 5.36 million mu of rubber plantations and 1.9 million mu of orchards, tea farms and mulberry fields.

The state farms own a total of more than 13 million head of draft animals and livestock, more than 50,000 large and medium-sized tractors and 15,000 combines. In the past 30-odd years, the state has allocated an accumulated total of 17.4 billion yuan for the state farm and land reclamation enterprises, and the fixed assets acquired are valued at 13.2 billion yuan. By 1982, the state farms had over the years produced an accumulated total of 227 billion jin of grain, delivered 73.6 billion jin of marketable grain to the state, and produced more than 1.3 million metric tons of natural rubber. At present, more than 80 percent of the milk for large and medium-sized cities are supplied by state farms. The state farms account for about 50 percent of the country's soybean exports.

Since their establishment, the state farms have made certain contributions to the state. However, for a long period of time their administrative and management standards were low, and their economic returns were poor. In addition, they suffered from natural disasters and interference during the decade of domestic turmoil. As a result, they operated at a loss for a rather long period. Of the 30 years between 1949 and 1978, they registered losses in 19 years. They operated at a loss in each of the 12 years between 1967 and 1978, with an accumulated total loss of more than 3.7 billion yuan, averaging more than 300 million yuan per year. In 1976 alone, they registered a loss of nearly 700 million yuan. As high as 73 percent of the state farms were losing enterprises. The situation was extremely serious and became a heavy burden on the state.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the state farm and land reclamation enterprises have conscientiously implemented the CPC Central Committee's series of principles and policies, and their management and operations have taken on profound changes. Since 1979, they have begun to stop losses and increase profits. In 1978, the state farms suffered a serious loss of 93 million yuan. In 1979, they made a profit of 530 million yuan. In 1980, their profits increased to more than 659 million yuan, an increase of 24 percent over 1979. In 1981, due to serious natural disasters, their profits dropped slightly. In 1982, their profits totalled 696 million yuan. Their accumulated profits from 1979 through 1982 totalled 2 billion yuan. In 1983, both profits and tax payments increased sharply. The total industrial and agricultural output value was 12.3 billion yuan in 1983.

FUJIAN EXPANDS COOPERATION WITH OTHER PROVINCES

OW071539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Fuzhou, February 7 (XINHUA) -- The policy of encouraging different administrative areas to pool their resources for mutual development has paid off in the signing of 96 contracts between coastal Fujian Province, east China, and other parts of the country. Another 200 contracts are being negotiated between Fujian and the provinces of Liaoning, Jiangxi, Hunan, Anhui and Jiangsu, the Shanghai Municipality and ministries under the central government, a spokesman for the Fujian Provincial Government said. Cooperation is mainly conducted through joint ventures, compensation trade and introduction of better technology and equipment.

Fujian has pooled funds with the coal ministry and Anhui Province to develop a coal mine. From this joint venture Fujian will get a share of 450,000 tons a year. The project is scheduled for completion by 1988. "This will mean a lot to energy-short Fujian," the spokesman said.

A plywood factory set up by Fujian and Shanghai is producing 5,000 cubic meters of plywood a year, the spokesman said. The factory was built under a contract on compensation trade. Fujian Province is an important timber producing area in China.

The new policy of encouraging interprovincial cooperation aims at streamlining economic development by breaking away with the rigid administrative division, the spokesman explained. Fujian is one of the areas in China designated to practise flexible policies to expand foreign trade.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES NATIONAL INCOME, OUTPUT VALUE

HK240235 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Zhang Zhuguang: "Discussion on Ways to Realize Synchronous Increase"]

[Text] Last year, the State Council approved the use of the national income index as one of the synthetic indexes for measuring economic development. This is an important reform in the planning and statistical work of our country and in the guidance of the whole macroeconomy. The object of this reform is to shift the focus of attention in our development of the national economy from purely seeking the rate of increase of gross industrial and agricultural output value onto the course of better unifying speed with economic results. This requires us in practice working hard to synchronize the increase of national income with the increase of gross social products and gross industrial and agricultural output value.

Synchronous increase does not refer to making the rate of increase of national income completely identical to the rate of increase of gross social products and gross industrial and agricultural output value, but to bringing them more or less closer together. We have set the ratio of the rate of increase of national income and the rate of increase of gross social products and gross industrial and agricultural output value at between 0.9:1 to 1.1:1 as the quantitative mark for measuring whether or not the increase is synchronous. Any increase falling within this range can be regarded as synchronous, and any increase exceeding this range cannot be considered as synchronous.

Synchronous increase is possible in theory; in practice, this has already been confirmed by the economic development of many countries. Judging from the condition of our country in the past 30 years, there were also 7 or 8 years of synchronous increase, but on the whole, the increase of national income obviously lagged behind the increase of gross social products as well as gross industrial and agricultural output value. From 1953 to 1982, the average annual rate of increase of national income was 6 percent, of gross social products 7.9 percent, and of gross industrial and agricultural output value 8.1 percent. The difference in their respective rates of increase was 0.76:1 and 0.74:1, and the rate of increase of national income was lower by about one-fourth. Apart from mistakes in guiding ideology which led to the appearance of this kind of condition, slow technological progress, poor economic results, and serious waste were the basic reasons why our country could not realize synchronous increase. Disproportion, irrational structure, and great ups and downs in economic development were also major factors affecting synchronous increase. For the sake of overcoming these defects and realizing synchronous increase, we must adopt the following countermeasures:

1. Maintain a suitable balance between the increase in investment and the increase in national income, and raise the economic result of investment. In the past, our investment in fixed assets was on too large a scale and the increase was too rapid.

From 1953 to 1980, investment in fixed assets increased at an average rate of more than 10 percent a year, or about 1.7 times the rate of increase of national income. A vast amount of materials and funds was tied up in unfinished projects or was completely wasted, and useful products could not be supplied to society. At the same time, because many of the newly increased investments were not used for the development of applicable advanced technology and the production of goods in short supply, but were repeatedly invested in the production of goods already in excessive supply and in obsolete technology, investment results were greatly reduced and a faster increase in national income was affected. In the "First 5-Year Plan," the investment coefficient (the amount of investment required to increase national income by one yuan) was 1.68. In the "Fifth 5-Year Plan," this became 2.74; in other words, 60 percent more investment was required to increase national income by the same amount.

To realize synchronous increase, we must resolutely retrench and strictly control fixed assets investment on too large a scale. Judging from the condition of such countries as the United States and the Soviet Union, the difference in the rate of increase in investment and the rate of increase of national income is generally not very large. We should also enable the increase in investment to correspond to the increase in national income. The rate of increase in investment should generally be only slightly higher than the rate of increase in national income. It should be kept relatively steady during the fiscal year and strictly avoid great rises and falls. At the same time, the orientation and program of investment should guarantee for new enterprises such things as assortment and quality and depletion costs, and the technological level should be better than the existing enterprises, the profit rate after going into production should at least be higher than the interest rate of banks, and efforts should be made to speed up the recovery rate of investment. Only in this way will we be able to guarantee the raising of the economic results of newly increased investment and speed up the increase of national income.

2. Speed up technological progress as well as strict economic accounting, and strive to reduce material consumption. The reduction of the rate of increase in national income and the raising of the proportion of material consumption are aspects of the same process. It explains that more and more raw materials and fuel are used up by unit products, while the utilization efficiency of material resources is reduced. Prior to 1978, the output value produced as well as the national income created by unit energy consumption showed signs of dropping, and the drop in the latter was also faster than in the former. The basic reason for the high material consumption in our country is because the technology and equipment of most of our existing enterprises are obsolete, the technical level as well as management work are backward, product quality is low, comprehensive utilization of raw materials is poor, processing lacks depth, and many valuable resources cannot be used and are simply wasted. Therefore, to realize synchronous increase, we must set foot on the technical transformation as well as management reform of existing enterprises and, in the manner of grasping key projects, successfully tackle such problems as technological progress, technical transformation, and management reform before we can really raise enterprise quality as well as economic results. At the same time, we must improve the product structure, raise the product quality, develop comprehensive utilization, raise the depth of processing, and increase processing value.

3. On the basis of the all-round development of agriculture, maintain the proportionate coordination of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry as well as the steady increase of the whole economy. In China, net agricultural output value occupies a larger proportion of the gross agricultural output value, averaging between 60 to 80 percent over the years.

Net industrial output value occupies a smaller proportion of the gross output value, averaging between 32 to 38 percent over the years. Due to the chronic backwardness and slow development of agriculture (the average rate is only 30.6 percent a year compared to industry), the proportion it occupies in social production has fallen too quickly.

This has also been a major reason why the rate of increase of national income is lower than gross social products as well as gross industrial and agricultural output value. In contrast, during the two readjustments in the early part of the 1960's and the later part of the 1970's, agriculture's rate of increase was accelerated. The rate of increase in national income was also accelerated and showed signs of approaching the rate of increase in gross social products as well as gross industrial and agricultural output value. For example, from 1963 to 1965, their respective rate of increase was 0.95:1 and 0.94:1, and from 1979 to 1982 this rose from the 0.69:1 and 0.69:1 of 1976 to 1978 to 0.84:1 and 0.84:1. Therefore, stepping up the development of agriculture is an important condition for realizing synchronous increase. We estimate that at the end of this century, the proportion occupied by our agriculture in gross industrial and agricultural output value as well as in the whole of gross social output value and national income will fall further still, but as long as the average annual rate of increase in agriculture is maintained at above two-thirds the rate of increase in industry and the harmonious development of light industry and heavy industry is maintained at the same time, this can offset a part of the effect on the rate of increase in national income caused by the falling proportion of agriculture. Not only this, the stepping up of the development of labor intensive as well as technical knowledge intensive industries consuming less energy and raw materials, such as the electronics industry and the machinery equipment, instrument, and meter industry, will enable our economic structure to develop in the direction of lower energy concentration and less raw material consumption and will also speed up the increase of national income.

4. Speed up the development of building construction, transportation, and commerce and service trades and rationalize the structure of the national economy. In our national economic development, building construction, communications and transportation, and commerce and service trades are relatively backward and develop slowly. According to the calculation of national income, their respective rate of increase from 1953 to 1982 was 5.1 percent, 5.1 percent, and 3.7 percent, or lower than the rate of increase of gross national income. Therefore, the proportion they occupied in the national income had fallen by a great extent from about 25 percent in the "First 5-Year Plan" to about 16 percent in the "Fifth 5-Year Plan." The fall in commerce and service trades in particular was even greater, dropping from 15.6 in 1957 to 5.5 percent in 1982. Therefore, to realize synchronous increase, we must further readjust the economic structure in an all-round manner and speed up the development of building construction, transportation, and commerce and service trades. While putting the strategic focus on transportation in our future economic development, we must at the same time also develop building construction as a key industry. We must bring the development of commerce and service in line with the development of production as well as the improvement of the people's living standards, set up a circulation structure in line with the production and consumption structures, and develop service trades in various fields. If we can gradually raise the proportion occupied by building construction, transportation, and commerce and service trades in the national income from the existing 16 percent to 25 to 30 percent or more, this will play a great promotional role in realizing synchronous increase.

5. In the development of various regions throughout the country, we must grasp a different focal point in each period, adopt the strategy of moving forward step by step, and set up a reasonable regional economic structure.

The relationship between new and old regions has an important bearing on realizing synchronous increase. Generally speaking, more investment and consumption are required in the development of new and outlying backward regions and economic results are poorer, whereas because of better technical and economic foundation in old regions, economic results are better. Therefore, the development of new and outlying backward regions on too large a scale will also for a certain period retard the increase of national income. In the past, our country's mistakes in distribution and guidance were also the reason why we could not realize synchronous increase.

Within this century, the focus of our economic development is on regions in the East, but at the same time, we must also make proper preparations for the large-scale development of regions in the West. Industrial regions centered along the east coast and in some major cities must speed up the introduction of technology and carry out the replacement of fixed assets in order to greatly increase economic results. Large numbers of large and mid-sized cities in regions between the East and the West, such as Wuhan, Changsha, Chongqing, Kaifeng, Zhengzhou, Xian, Shashi, and Xiangfan, have evolved into intermediate regions and have become the most effective regions for closely following the footsteps of the advanced industrial cities of the East in rapidly bringing their economic potential into play. Paying close attention to the construction and development of these intermediate regions and pushing forward the strategic situation step by step from the East to the West not only will make proper preparations for the large-scale development of outlying backward regions in the West, but will also contribute to the rapid increase of national income as well as the realization of synchronous increase.

PROVINCIAL CADRES TAKE AGRICULTURAL COURSES

OWO72357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- More than 10,000 leading cadres above the county level throughout China have taken agricultural training courses over the past five years, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

The courses were the first round in a program designed to improve agricultural management at the country, prefectural and provincial levels. The trainees included provincial party secretaries, vice-governors and prefectural leading cadres. 580 of the officials trained came from 26 minority nationalities. Classes were held at colleges of agriculture, aquatic products and farm machinery under the auspices of the ministry.

The training has paid off. Yang Fengmu, party secretary of Wanzai County in Jiangxi Province, is an example. He has become a soil expert after completing his training courses. Together with his colleagues and peasants, he improved more than 2,600 hectares of red soil and spread scientific methods of applying composite fertilizer. This resulted in an increase of rice production.

FUJIAN CPC CORRECTS IMPROPER CADRE PROMOTIONS

Investigation Report

OW070505 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 84 p 4

[Excerpts] Recently the provincial CPC Committee approved a report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and seriously dealt with the unhealthy practice of Putian Prefecture violating policy by promoting cadres and raising workers to cadres while restructuring organizations.

Last July some cadres of Putian Prefecture wrote a letter to the provincial CPC Committee exposing the fact that in the course of organizational restructuring certain leaders of the prefecture violated rules in promoting cadres and raising workers to become cadres so as to fish in troubled waters. The provincial CPC Committee immediately instructed the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, and the personnel and labor bureaus of the province to form an investigation group to look into the matter. The investigation, which took some 20 days, proved that there indeed was a problem as stated in the letter.

The provincial CPC Committee held that the violation of policy by Putian Prefecture in promoting cadres and raising workers to become cadres while restructuring organizations was a serious unhealthy practice contrary to discipline and must be earnestly corrected in the spirit of rectifying the party. In view of this, the provincial CPC Committee concurred in the following proposals made by the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission:

1. With regard to seven cadres at the bureau level who received promotions contrary to the rule that no cadres should be promoted in the course of organizational restructuring, their promotions are disapproved.
2. With regard to 12 workers promoted to be cadres in violation of the policy of promoting to become cadres those workers who have been working as substitutes for cadres, their promotion is disapproved. Among them, those who have been transferred to Fuzhou City as cadres should be ordered to return to Putian City.
3. With regard to two cadres transferred to Fuzhou against established rules, including one transferred on a crash basis and one transferred to take the place of another cadre, both should be ordered to return to their original units.
4. With regard to 12 staff members and workers who have been transferred against established rules in the course of organizational restructuring on the pretext of taking care of the needs of leading cadres, they all should return to their original units. Two individuals who were to be transferred but have not yet started transfer formalities should not proceed with their transfer.
5. With regard to office furniture which has been taken home by certain leaders after paying compensation, in violation of the guidelines in documents pertaining to organizational restructuring, the furniture should be returned to the respective offices for use or disposal under unified plans.
6. With regard to two sedans donated by Overseas Chinese to Putian Prefecture and another one purchased for office use with funds designated for supporting the front [zhi qian jing fei 2388 0467 4842 6316], which have been brought to Fuzhou in conjunction with the transfer of some leading cadres, they should be sent back to Putian City according to the pertinent regulations.

7. The former principal leading comrades of the prefectural CPC Committee and Administrative Office should earnestly examine the aforementioned serious unhealthy practices and draw a lesson from them. As for the former prefectural personnel bureau director, who engaged in fraud in promoting workers to become cadres, appropriate disciplinary action should be taken according to his readiness to make a self-examination.

In the opinion of the provincial CPC Committee, the problems which occurred in the course of organizational restructuring in Putian Prefecture were not dealt with as promptly as they should have been. This reflects the bureaucratic style in the work of the province. After discovering the problem, the provincial CPC Committee took prompt steps to have the problem investigated, but did not do much to supervise and speed up the investigation. In addition, when the provincial departments concerned completed the investigation, they did not promptly report it to the provincial CPC Committee. It was not until the current party rectification that the matter was studied seriously. This bureaucratic style must be resolutely corrected in the days to come.

FUJIAN DAILY Commentator's Article

OW080420 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Action Is Needed in Rectifying the Party and Correcting Mistakes"]

[Text] The disgraceful acts of former leading cadres of Putian Prefecture in the course of carrying out administrative reform have indeed aroused the indignation of the people.

Correcting unhealthy practices is a matter of special concern among the broad masses of people inside and outside the party. Certain former leading cadres of Putian Prefecture took the opportunity of administrative reform to seek personal gains in open violation of policy regulations. They gave job promotions to relatives and close friends or rushed to "transfer cadres" who were close to them. They even tried to hook or by crook to transfer people close to them from other places to Putian and later from Putian to Fuzhou at some opportune time. Some of the leading cadres bought batches of office equipment at a very low price and took them home. By no means should we yield to, tolerate, or adopt a "just this once" attitude toward these acts that violate party discipline and government policy, corrode the party's prestige and undermine the country's interests. Furthermore, we should take concrete action to show that we will never make even the slightest compromise with any unhealthy tendency during the current party rectification.

During the current party rectification, it is necessary first of all to study well the relevant documents in order to grasp the weapon, a necessary preparation and important premise for rectifying the party and correcting mistakes. However, we should not just remain in our offices studying the documents without taking any action. We should discuss problems while diligently studying the documents, and correct mistakes while conducting party rectification. All the problems that can be solved should be solved right away.

Leading cadres must set a good example in correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification. They must have the courage to correct their own mistakes, as well as to struggle against other's shortcomings and errors. In correcting one's own mistakes, one must be sufficiently bold to get rid of one's "selfishness." It should be noted that in seeking personal gains by using the power in their hands, some people with strong selfish motives disregard and knowingly violate law and discipline; when questioned by their organization, they are reluctant to confess their wrongdoings.

The former leaders of Putian Prefecture, being aware of the unhealthy practices in the prefectural office, should have taken the initiative to correct the mistakes a long time ago because violations of policy were a concrete fact widely discussed by the masses of cadres and people. They should not have waited a long time to correct the mistakes; they should not have waited until the provincial CPC Committee and Discipline Inspection Commission decided to tackle these problems. Some of the leading cadres still tried to cover up their wrongdoings when the provincial CPC Committee and Discipline Inspection Commission came out to investigate the problems; they tried to turn big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all. These comrades have so far failed to break with their habit of seeking personal gain; they do everything possible to retain those gains obtained through abuse of power and refuse to think about the harm done to the party. Comrades who engage in unhealthy practices should realize that the broad masses of cadres and people judge them not by what they say or by what stand they claim to take, but by how they correct their mistakes and what actions they take. We must correct mistakes in the course of party rectification, or correct them even before starting rectification. An early and voluntary correction is better than a later and compulsory one. Those who refuse to mend their ways should, aside from being severely criticized, be duly disciplined.

Whether one is really correcting mistakes, or just pretending to or not correcting them at all is an important criterion for judging whether a party organization or a party member really supports party rectification. Action is needed in rectifying the party and correcting mistakes.

XIANG NAN VISITS FUZHOU RESIDENTIAL AREAS

OW070141 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] "How can one use 30 million yuan as 100 million yuan?" Comrade Xiang Nan put this question to Fuzhou City and other relevant departments after he visited the city's two small residential areas of Wangzhuang and Puxia on 20 January.

A few years ago, the provincial People's Government allocated 30 million yuan as a working fund for housing construction by Fuzhou City. The city has constructed 220,000 square meters of floor space with the fund, and is still building a number of houses. On the morning of 20 January, Xiang Nan, Cai Ninglin, You Dexin, and other comrades visited the two small residential areas of Wangzhuang and Puxia.

After visiting the residential areas, Comrade Xiang Nan said: You have been doing quite well in building small residential areas, and your pace of construction is not slow at all; but I want to set higher requirements for you -- how can one use the working fund of 30 million yuan as 100 million yuan? He briefed those present on the experiences of Guangdong's Shenzhen in this regard. In Shenzhen, houses are sold in advance while being built; thus, turnover of funds is rapid. We can also adopt this method.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN VISITS SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLD

OW060431 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 February, Xiang Nan and (Yuan Jihong), first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and deputy secretary of the Fuzhou City CPC Committee, respectively, and others called on (Lin Liangsheng) and his family at their quail-raising specialized household which is famous throughout the province, in (Changbian) East Village, (Wusi) Road, Fuzhou City.

(Lin Liangsheng) began raising quails at the end of 1979. He has sold 400,000 young quails and more than 20,000 breeding eggs to all localities of the province, thus contributing to the province's quail-raising industry.

After he had understood the situation of (Lin Liangsheng) and his family, Xiang Nan visited the quail hatchery, breeding house, and feed storeroom. Comrade Xiang Nan believes that quail-raising has good prospects and should be vigorously promoted. He, together with the leading comrades of the Fuzhou City and suburban area party committees, studied ways to help (Lin Liangsheng) work out an expansion plan for raising quails and urged him to further improve his quail-raising skills in order to make greater contributions to the society.

WANG FANG AT ZHEJIANG PLA SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW080050 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 84 p 1

[By Zhang Zhijiang and Yang Changshun]

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial Military District held a Spring Festival tea party on the afternoon of 24 January to honor retired veteran cadres.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Tie Ying, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Kang Mingcai, commander of the provincial military district; Ma Jiliang, political commissar; Yao Chao, deputy political commissar; Li Qing, chief of staff; Wu Hongge, director of the Political Department; and other leading comrades attended the tea party. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial military district, Comrade Wang Fang extended festive greetings to the retired veteran comrades. He highly praised the provincial military district's retired veteran comrades for making contributions to local work and army construction carried out by the provincial military district in 1983. He urged the veteran comrades to continuously support and show concern for local work and the work of the provincial military district in the coming year so as to contribute to the four modernizations. Comrades Tie Ying, Kang Mingcai and Ma Jiliang also spoke at the tea party.

The veteran comrades of the Red Army and the 8th Route Army happily gathered under the same roof and voiced their determination to continue devoting themselves to creating a new situation in socialist modernization and army building.

PAPER CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

OW062213 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Short commentary: "Protracted Battle Is Imperative"]

[Text] It has been 2 years since the party Central Committee issued its "urgent circular" on striking at serious economic crime.

Although major victories have been won in the struggle, there are still "overlooked corners." Preliminary statistics compiled by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial CPC Committee show that since last October, there have been more than 600 new cases of economic crime, approximately 60 percent of which took place during or after the struggle. These statistics demonstrate that the struggle against economic crime is absolutely not "good enough," and that we must continue to fight a protracted battle against it.

Serious economic crime is also a criminal offense, which is an important new expression of class struggle under new historical conditions. In essence, our struggle against economic crime is a political struggle, which is essential for upholding the socialist course and modernizing our country. The fundamental reason why certain localities and units have relaxed their efforts and thought that the struggle is "good enough" is because their leaders do not fully understand the importance of this struggle. Since they have neither seriously investigated nor analyzed the economic problems in their units, they never have had a thorough understanding of these problems. Some leaders may be aware of the problems in their units, but not realizing their gravity, they behave irresponsibly, ignoring the problems and regarding wrongdoings with equanimity. Some leaders, realizing that certain leading cadres are involved, do not want to "offend" them, so they flinch from difficulties, lacking the courage to surmount obstacles. Consequently, what should be a serious and sharp struggle has quieted down, or even given rise to some "overlooked corners." Such laxity, weakness, and procrastination must be combated immediately, because they have seriously obstructed the struggle against economic crime. Like Engineering Bureau No 12 [under the Ministry of Matter Resources and Electric Power], party organizations and Discipline Inspection departments at all levels must, on the basis of the successes already accomplished, earnestly sum up their experiences, heighten their spirit, take a correct attitude in understanding the problems, mobilize the masses, take decisive and powerful measures, and continue to carry out to the end the struggle against economic crime.

GUANGDONG ARTICLE DISCUSSES 'ALIENATION OF POWER'

HK071032 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Li Yanshi: "Commenting on So-Called 'Alienation of Power'"]

[Text] When commenting on so-called socialist alienation, some comrades are very fond of talking about "alienation of power." They think that the "existence of organs of state power implies alienation in the political field." To bring into play the role of organs of state power, socialist states "must place themselves above society and issue orders to their citizens, and the external strength of state power will gradually become larger." As a result, organs in power will become "bureaucratic" organs, and the "servants of the people" will become the "masters of the people." It is necessary to analyze and clarify these erroneous views.

The fundamental starting point of the theory of "alienation of power" is to regard all powers and all organs that issue orders as alienated strength which is placed above society. This will inevitably negate the fundamental difference between socialist and capitalist countries and make people fall into the mire of anarchism.

When studying the origin of states, Engels, starting from a host of historical facts, explained how organs of official business and the democratic system in primitive society were gradually abandoned and replaced by organs of violence, which were divorced from social production and the masses, and carried out class oppression. He pointed out that "this strength, which emerged from society but was above society and was divorced daily from society, was a state." Obviously, what Engels referred to here is an exploitative class state, either slaveowners' states, feudal lords' states, or bourgeois states, states by which a few exploiters rule the laboring masses. Therefore, they are above and opposed to society. The organs of power in these states are special organs of violence which are used to exercise dictatorship over the laboring masses.

Can we say that a socialist state is an alienated force which is above society and is daily being divorced from society? Can we apply the concept of "alienation of power" when studying a socialist state? Let us see how Engels and Lenin expounded on the Paris Commune -- the first state of proletarian dictatorship in human history. In "State and Revolution" Lenin said: "'The commune was not a state in its original sense.' -- This is Engels' important thesis... The commune was no longer a state, for it suppressed the minority of citizens (exploiters) instead of the majority of citizens and smashed the bourgeois state machine. Citizens came up to the stage to replace the special strength which had been used to carry out suppression. All this shows that the commune was not a state in its original sense." This means that the commune was not an alienated force which was above society. As far as the nature of a state, which is a total of class oppression, is concerned, a state of proletarian dictatorship is still an organ of violence of one class against another and is still a state in its original sense. But being an organ which is organized by the majority of citizens and by which the majority of laborers rule a few exploiters, it is not an alienated force which is above society.

A socialist state exercises the functions of resisting foreign aggression, suppressing the resistance of domestic exploiters, and organizing social production. The people regarded their state as a concentrated representative and strength safeguarding their fundamental interests. In the course of exercising their functions, organs of state power naturally will issue orders, formulate plans and measures, and guide and organize the masses in realizing their fundamental interests. How can we regard a socialist state and its orders as "alienated" and "external" strength?

Of course, in a certain period of time, the masses' direct participation in state administration is limited to a certain extent. When exercising their powers and issuing orders on behalf of the people, organs of state power must avoid issuing "confused orders" and "compulsory orders." But in any case, all this is to perfect the system of democratic centralism. It in no way means turning state power into an "alienated strength" which is opposed to the people.

To expound the so-called "alienation of power," some comrades have even gone so far as to say that in socialist society, "following the constant development of the social productive forces, the state will gradually become the large owner of more and more production materials, technological and management personnel, and products. As a result, laborers will obey its orders and deployment. Therefore, in a sense, socialist society 'still retains a bourgeois state without the bourgeoisie.'" This is ridiculous! Everyone knows that Lenin, in a given sense, explained that the functions of a proletarian state still retained the traces of the old society in protecting the bourgeois rights of equal labor and the exchange of equal labor in the course of safeguarding workers' labor results. This does not mean in the least that laborers are in class antagonism against the state.

Many of the comrades who have put forward the theory of "alienation of power" subjectively want to stress the importance of opposing bureaucraticism and preventing "servants" from changing into "masters." However, because they have inappropriately used the concept of "alienation," they have consciously or unconsciously cast doubts on the socialist system and created confusion.

First, the concept regards the phenomenon which will possibly occur and can be overcome as one which is inevitable and cannot be overcome. That organs of state power can become bureaucratic organs and that servants of society can become masters of society are only a kind of possibility. As long as we constantly carry out the struggle against bureaucratism, we can absolutely overcome such phenomena. If we regard such phenomena as the manifestation of "alienation of power," this will be the same as asserting that as long as there are organs of state power, they will inevitably become bureaucratic organs through "alienation," and "servants" will inevitably become "masters" who place themselves above society. Because "alienation" contains the seed of an inevitable self-emergence, it will make us think that the root cause of bureaucratism is the socialist system itself instead of the vestiges and influence of the old society.

Second, the concept regards local phenomena as universal ones and secondary aspects as principal ones. In socialist state organs, bureaucratism is only a local phenomenon, while serving the people and being willing to be servants of society are the principal aspects of the people's political power. If we regard bureaucratism as a manifestation of "alienation of power," this will be the same as saying that wherever there are organs of state power, there will surely be "bureaucratism." In the minds of some philosophers, the concept of "alienation" contains the meaning of the "external" development of things, so being "bureaucratic" is regarded as the principal aspect of socialist states.

Third, the concept regards many necessary things in the political life of our present state as very unfortunate things, because many philosophers interpret "alienation" as the "distortion of human nature" and "overcoming alienation" as the "restoration of human nature." If we use this concept to explain the political life in socialist society and put forward the theory of "alienation of power," we will inevitably interpret proletarian state power and orders issued by organs of power as something which is "not suited to human nature." Interpreting everything as an abnormal, "alienated" phenomenon can only make people take a very passive attitude toward their country.

This attitude will obviously make people cast doubt on the socialist system. The crucial point of the theory of "alienation of power" is to fundamentally negate socialist and communist society, which is the most perfect and the most rational society.

Some comrades who have put forward the theory of "alienation of power" think that they are summing up the lesson of the "Cultural Revolution," eradicating "leftist" influence, and preventing the reoccurrence of such a "centralized rule" as exercised by the "gang of four." Their motives are understandable, but they have departed from the four basic principles and have mistakenly summed up past lessons. We must analyze, according to the four basic principles, why the "gang of four" was able to exercise centralized power in the "Cultural Revolution" and how arbitrary attitudes emerged within the party. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" points out: "Gradually building a high degree of democracy under the socialist political system is one of the fundamental tasks in socialist revolution. We have not attached great importance to this task since the founding of the PRC, and this has become an important condition for initiating the 'Cultural Revolution.' This is a bitter lesson." Only by strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship and perfecting the democratic life of the party and state can we prevent people like Lin Biao and the "gang of four" from usurping party and state leadership again. All practices weakening state power and the party leadership over the state's political life will only provide opportunities for evildoers to carry out usurpation activities. Advocates of the theory of "alienation of power" have departed from the four basic principles and mistakenly used the concept of "alienation." As a result, they are unable to make a clear break with "leftist" elements and have embarked on the evil road of negating the socialist system.

WANG SHOUDAO VISITS GUANGDONG SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLD

HK020134 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Summary] On the eve of the Spring Festival, Wang Shoudao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, who is inspecting Guangdong Province, went to Conghua to visit the home of (Chen Degui), a specialized household in chicken-breeding and in running a motor vehicle repair and assembly plant well-known throughout the county. Wang Shoudao freed the specialized households from doubts and misgivings and proposed to leaders at all levels: "We must all treasure, protect, and support the specialized households."

On 28 January, accompanied by (Chen Ji), secretary of the county CPC Committee, Wang Shoudao went to (Jiangpu) District by car and visited the household of (Chen Degui), which earned over 10,000 yuan in 1983. (Chen Degui) happily reported to Wang Shoudao the change in his family after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He frankly told Wang Shoudao: "Although peasants have great prospects now, they fear that the policies will change and that good times will not last long." Wang Shoudao smilingly replied: "The policies of the CPC Central Committee will not change. If there is a change, it will be for the better. You need not have any misgivings. You must remain bold about this."

While visiting (Chen Degui), in light of the actual situation in the rural areas in Conghua County, Wang Shoudao proposed to comrades of the county CPC Committee: "We must allow the rural specialized households to develop more quickly and in a larger number. It is the duty of leaders of all levels to analyze, protect, and support the specialized households. Leaders at all levels must lead peasants to break away from and eliminate all conventions and leftist obstacles which run counter to the policies of the central authorities. They must vigorously improve the commodity circulation channels and must make good preparations for the future large-scale development of rural commodity production."

GUANGZHOU PLA AIRMEN HOLD EMULATION MEETING

HK061203 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 84 p 1

[Report by Huang Rifei and Zheng Jishu: "Advanced Representatives of Guangzhou PLA Units Air Force Hold Meeting To Exchange Experiences in Emulating Zhu Boru"]

[Text] Yesterday, some 180 advanced representatives of the Guangzhou PLA Air Force held a meeting in Guangzhou to exchange experiences in emulating Zhu Boru and building socialist spiritual civilization. Shan Yinzhang, deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, attended the meeting to offer his congratulations. Yu Zhenwu, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units Air Force, and other leading comrades Liu Heqiao, Chang Yu, and Ren Qiu, attended the meeting.

Throughout last year, particularly since central leading comrades wrote a few words calling for emulating Comrade Zhu Boru and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee issued an order to confer an honorable title of "a glorious pacesetter in emulating Lei Fei" upon Comrade Zhu Boru, air force organs and army of the Guangzhou PLA units have further carried out the activities of emulating Lei Feng, Zhang Haidi, and Zhu Boru, and building socialist spiritual civilization. Great changes have taken place in the army, resulting in better fulfillment of war training tasks and the appearance of a great number of advanced units and individuals. Among them are a heroic air force squadron, which has been elected as an advanced unit for 7 years in succession; Wei Guojiang, chief navigator of No 2 Battalion of an Air Force bomber squadron, who has scored 5 marks in 66 consecutive bombings and is praised by the masses as the "bombing king"; Xiao Shangjun, a young pilot who keeps on flying in the sky despite wounds and a deformity; a certain station which is praised by people as a model in the building of stations of the 1980's; Company No 8 of an artillery regiment which is praised by people as "a flower in full bloom on Baiyun Shan in building spiritual civilization"; and Liu Shiqi, head of an airplane repair plant, who has become a talented person through self-study and who has made contributions to China's aviation repair cause.

On the eve of the meeting, when learning that the Guangzhou PLA Air Force was to hold this meeting, Comrade Zhu Boru, who is now deputy director of the Logistics Department of the Wuhan PLA Air Force, made a special long-distance call in which he congratulated the meeting and expressed his wish to learn from the representatives.

GUANGDONG OIL EXPLOITATION PROSPECTS 'GRATIFYING'

HK070335 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Oil exploitation and exploration work in the South China Sea is developing rapidly, and its prospects are gratifying. The basins in the Zhu Jiang Estuary, Yingge Hai, and Beibu Wan will be starting full-scale offshore operations in an all-round way during the first half of this year. In the vast South China Sea, the Zhu Jiang Estuary basin, the Yingge Hai basin, and the Beibu Wan basin, which occupy a total of 250,000 square km of the province's continental shelf, are the three largest of seven deposit basins along the coast of our country. These three basins have been attracting worldwide attention. Both Chinese and foreign oil experts generally believe that this region is one of the most promising [words indistinct] yet unexplored oil-bearing regions in the world.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was held, oil exploitation and exploration in the South China Sea was given a strong impetus. Starting from the first round of bidding for cooperation between China and foreign countries in February 1982, oil companies from various countries have enthusiastically come to bid. As of the end of last year, our country has signed 15 contracts with 27 oil companies from 9 countries for exploration in these 3 large basins in the South China Sea. Five operation groups of 22 foreign oil companies from 7 countries, which are carrying out their work relatively quickly, have established headquarters or offices in Guangzhou. Over 200 foreign oil experts are gathering in Guangzhou and carrying out their work in full swing. The first cooperative block in the Zhu Jiang Estuary between British Petroleum and Nanhai Eastern Area Oil Corporation has not only completed the operation of field seismic investigation but also recently drilled the first exploration well, which was productive. In another cooperation project, BP and Nanhai Western Area Oil Corporation have also started another exploration well in the western Zhu Jiang Estuary basin. Other foreign oil companies which have won bidding for cooperative blocks in the Zhu Jiang Estuary, Yingge Hai, and Beibu Wan basins have also started or are about to start, one after another, their offshore operations. It is expected that in the first half of this year scores of vessels, such as intensive prospecting vessels, drilling vessels, working vessels, guard vessels, and others, will be put into busy operation in the waters and that over 10 exploration wells will be drilled in the Zhu Jiang Estuary basin this year.

In order to support and suit the rapid development of offshore oil exploration and exploitation, both Nanhai Eastern Area Oil Corporation and Nanhai Western Area Oil Corporation have established various well-organized institutions. In the previous period, Nanhai Eastern Area Oil Corporation engaged in 1,560 cooperative projects with 5 operational companies, so that they can carry out their work in Guangzhou smoothly.

In the wake of the expansion of offshore oil operations, all kinds of logistics services, including bases, storage areas wharves, daily services, supply of foodstuffs, meteorological service, transportation, telecommunications, and others, have been well prepared by the Nanhai Oil Logistics Service Corporation. In addition, the company also provides efficient and good services to oil rigs, various vessels, and various organizations on land.

GUANGDONG SPEEDS UP ZHUHAI SPECIAL ZONE DEVELOPMENT

HK060350 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Recently, the Zhuhai City CPC Committee and government, on the basis of summing up experiences, have decided to focus on introducing from abroad projects of a production nature so as to gradually build Zhuhai into a special economic zone with industry as its mainstay, coupled with the overall development of commerce, tourism, housing, and agriculture. In order to strive for greater achievements this year, the Zhuhai City CPC Committee and government have decided to take several measures to speed up the building of the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone:

1. Strengthen the party's leadership over the special zone and readjust the structure of the special zone.
2. In the future, it is necessary to focus on introducing from abroad projects of a production nature and to put industry in first place, so as to promote the development of commerce, tourism, housing, agriculture, and animal husbandry.
3. Open all avenues for raising funds. This year, a total of 500 million yuan are to be raised to build a deepwater wharf in (Jiuzhou) port, phase two of the helicopter airport project, and 15 blocks of industrial buildings.

4. Actively select and train talented people for building the special zone. Such methods as transfers, recruitment, and training are to be adopted to select and cultivate engineering and technological personnel, accounting personnel, and translators and interpreters so as to meet the needs of the construction in the special zone.

HAINAN SUCCESSFUL IN FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

HK060628 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The foreign economic relations departments of the district achieved initial success last year after conscientiously implementing the resolution of the State Council on accelerating the development and construction of Hainan and upholding the principle of opening to the world in order to promote development. In the past 2 years, 388 foreign and Hong Kong businessmen from over 10 countries and regions have come to the district to investigate and negotiate investment business arrangements, and 51 foreign investment and technology contracts have been signed with us. About half of them were signed last year, and the total investment amount reached \$91.63 million. The 34 economic contracts which have started construction and begun operations include farming, breeding industry, forestry, communications, transportation, hotels, restaurants, commodity buildings, videotapes, and electronic games, which have utilized \$13.41 million in foreign capital. The whole district has imported 156 items of various advanced equipment, totalling \$120,000 in value. Investment for importing equipment totaled \$3.92 million, and the district earned U.S. \$568,000 from 117 items of processing and assembly to order. The importance of equipment and technology, and processing and assembly to order has promoted relatively great development in industry and provided opportunities for employment.

Last year the import and export plans of the district were accomplished relatively well. The foreign trade procurement and gross export value overfulfilled the quotas by 8 percent and 8.9 percent respectively. Six import and export companies in Hainan, that is, foodstuffs, native products, tea, rugs, light industrial craft products, and metals and minerals, overfulfilled their assigned quotas for the year and gained 6.05 million yuan in foreign exchange. This is relatively good compared with recent years. There were few or no exports other than planned projects in the past. But last year, the district exported in large quantity peppers, sesame, peanut oil, scrap iron and steel, edible oil purifier, and so forth.

In connection with the district's industrial and agricultural production and the needs of people's livelihood, last year the district organized the importation of goods and materials worth \$55.05 million, 62.3 percent of which were production materials.

HENAN'S LIU JIE TAKES INTEREST IN MISHANDLED CASE

HK020346 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Summary] "Thanks to the concern of Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, the mishandled case of two specialized households -- (Nie Gongzhao) and (Zhang Gongde) in Gaoliangdian Township, Xinyang County -- has been properly handled after principal responsible comrades of the Xinyang Prefectural CPC Committee personally took up the matter."

(Nie Gongzhao) and (Zhang Gongde), who engage in material processing and fishing in Gaoliangdian Township, were commended by the Xinyang County CPC Committee and government last February. However, in the crackdown on criminal activities last September, some people in the Gaoliangdian Township CPC Committee and government illegally detained them for more than a month. They were bitterly criticized and fined, and two newly built workshops of (Zhang Gongde) were pulled down.

After being released, (Zhang Gongde) repeatedly applied for an audience with the departments concerned of Xinyang Prefecture and County to appeal for help.

"In January this year, (Zhang Gongde) appealed his case to the provincial CPC Committee. Upon learning about it, Comrade Liu Jie immediately instructed the Xinyang Prefectural CPC Committee to make investigations without delay. Principal leading comrades of the prefectural CPC Committee promptly held meetings of the departments concerned and dispatched a joint fact-finding team of Xinyang prefecture and county to Gaoliangdian Township. On 22 January, (Zhao Fengyu), secretary of the Xinyang Prefectural CPC Committee and other leaders of the prefecture and county made a special trip to Gaoliangdian Township to call on (Zhang Gongde) and (Nie Gongzhao), expressing sympathy and solicitude for them and declaring that what the township party committee and government had done was extremely wrong and they should make an apology."

The Gaoliangdian Township CPC Committee and government have now examined their mistakes and apologized to (Nie Gongzhao) and (Zhang Gongde). The money forfeited has been returned and the workshops have been rebuilt. Both of them are satisfied with the handling of the case.

HENAN COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT ISSUES RECTIFICATION RULES

HK070820 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Summary] In the spirit of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in party rectification, the provincial Commercial Department has agreed on six simple rules to be observed by all concerned, as follows:

"1. Approval should not be given by means of personal instruction to supply any goods in short supply to any units, and no one is allowed to extort these goods from the lower levels.

"2. No one is allowed to ask for illegal gains or samples under any pretext from the lower levels.

"3. While on duty in grassroots units, party members and cadres of organs directly under the Commercial Department should not accept invitations to banquets, accept gifts, or attend art performances gratuitously.

"4. A pretext should not be made for granting a bonus or award in kind, and no one is allowed to seek private gains for the unit where he works or for his own interest by taking advantage of his position to supply goods in short supply to other units.

"5. Approval should not be given to supply any commodities which are supplied according to plan, or to supply materials in short supply in markets to the shops which are run by family members of workers and cadres, or to individual businesses.

"6. No one is allowed to take advantage of his position and power to assign work to his children or those of his relatives."

COMMENTARY ON GUANGXI RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK010942 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Commentary by (Xi Nong): "In Perfecting the Responsibility System We Should Grasp Problems of Great Impact on Production"]

[Summary] "The commentary says: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation in our rural areas has improved and this has made the masses of peasants rejoice heartily. The idea that the responsibility system linking remuneration with output is good has struck deep roots in our peasants' minds.

The masses of peasants hope that the good policies will be adhered to for a long time. However, some of the masses of people have some misgivings. They are apprehensive of the repetition of the previous practice that policies were adhered to in times of difficulty but were changed when the situation improved.

"The CPC Central Committee's Document No 1 for this year points out: We should stabilize and perfect the responsibility system linking remuneration with output and help our peasants to enlarge the scale of their production and raise their management results on the basis of operating under all-round household responsibility contracts." This reflects the desire and interests of the masses of people and can entirely be applied to the reality in our region. Last year, the responsibility system linking remuneration with output was implemented in 98.69 percent of the production teams throughout the region. "However, we should also note that the responsibility system linking remuneration with output has been implemented relatively recently in our region. In some areas this system has been set up for 3 years but in other areas where this system was set up late, it has only been operating for 1 year. There has not been enough time to study and solve quite a few problems and the system is still far from being perfect. Therefore, the CPC organizations and people's governments at all levels must make efforts to do a good job of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system.

"The commentary points out: At present, the region is backward in its commodity production and most of the peasants rely on cultivation and livestock breeding for their livelihood. The income from the undertakings other than agriculture is not sufficiently stable. Therefore, peasants regard land as their lifeblood. They demand not only the stability of farm land allocation but also the enlarging of the area of family plots of mountainous land and of the plots of mountainous land assigned to them by contracts of all-round responsibility, and the extending of the duration of the contracts that assign all-round responsibility for farm and mountainous land. In perfecting responsibility, we should start with this in order to satisfy the rational demand of the masses of peasants for the expansion of their production. In order to achieve this aim, we should satisfactorily grasp the following aspects of our work":

1. We should grasp the reallocation of our farm land. The principle is that we should only reallocate a small amount of land and fix the allocation of most of the land. The implementation of this principle will set people's minds at rest and facilitate the development of production. If the allocation is reasonable and most of the people do not want a reallocation, we should fix the allocation by making new all-round responsibility contracts. If most of the people want a reallocation, we should reallocate land mostly in accordance with the change in population. If the land allocated to households is separate and in small pieces that are unfavorable to the development of production, we can reallocate it considerably.
2. We should make haste to allocate the tea plantations, orchards, fish farms and mountainous land that have not yet been assigned by responsibility contracts to peasants by all-round responsibility contracts. In assigning mountainous land, we should adopt flexible policies and should not irrationally restrict the amount of mountainous land assigned to households. The products in private plots of mountainous land should belong entirely to households themselves.
3. We should grasp the work of extending the period of the contracts of all-round responsibility for farm and mountainous land and orchards. Practice has proved that the length of the period is very important.

If the period is long, the peasants will be willing to invest in the land and this will facilitate the development of production. The duration of the contract for farm land can be more than 15 years and that for mountainous land can be even longer. The mountainous land responsibility contracts can be inherited by descendants and can be transferred for a monetary consideration. The collective should take less instead of more of the share of the income of the mountainous land assigned to peasants.

Because the above three aspects of the work are of a strong policy nature and conditions vary as localities vary, we must let the masses of the people be well-informed of the policies and mobilize them to make decisions through discussion. We should not force our orders and decisions on them nor seek uniformity.

HUBEI HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING IN WUCHANG

HK031000 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Summary] On the morning of 2 February, the provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC, and the Wuhan PLA units jointly held a Spring Festival gathering in Wuchang. A total of more than 3,000 people attended the gathering, including the provincial party, government, and army leading comrades Guan Guangfu, Zhou Shizhong, Yan Zhen, Wang Guanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, (Xu Daoqi), and (Li Wei). The leading comrades extended Spring Festival greetings to those attending the gathering. The gathering was permeated with a festive atmosphere.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI SPEAKS ON MILITIA WORK

HK040402 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The People's Armed Forces Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on 26 January. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the People's Armed Forces Committee, presided. The meeting fully affirmed the gratifying achievements in militia and reserve service work in 1983 and discussed work tasks for 1984. In view of the new problems that have appeared in militia work in the current grassroots structural reform, the meeting put forward the following four measures: 1) solve the problem of establishing township armed forces departments; 2) Clearly stipulate the titles of heads of township armed forces departments; 3) Put the training time for reserve personnel on a sound basis; 4) Step up propaganda and education for the militia.

Comrade Yang Rudai stressed at the conclusion of the meeting: In the wake of the deepening of grassroots structural reform in the rural areas, the situation there has developed very fast and is getting better and better. We must therefore launch the militia to work hard at building the four modernizations and center militia work on the four modernizations. We must strive to create a new situation in militia and reserve service building in the province in the new year.

GUIZHOU SUMS UP FIVE STEPS IN RECTIFICATION

HK071102 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Last year, our province achieved initial results in the party rectification experiments conducted in eight units, namely, the provincial Public Security Department, the provincial Financial Department, Guiyang Teachers College, Guiyang Mining Machinery Plant, Guiyang City Department Store, the Qiandongnan Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee, the Pingba County CPC Committee, and (Guanshan) Township in Longli County. After conducting party rectification for more than half a year, these units have initially solved the problems in the party organizations and have improved the political quality of the broad sections of party members and the combat effectiveness of the party organizations. The basic practice and common understandings of these units are as follows:

1. Conscientiously conduct investigation and study and correctly analyze and appraise the organizational conditions of the party. This is a major issue that concerns the correctness or incorrectness of the guiding ideology in party rectification. In the course of party rectification, the comrades recalled the experiences and lessons in history, and after conducting investigation and study, analyzed and appraised the basic conditions in the party. The comrades paid particular attention to preventing the two tendencies of making either an excessive or an insufficient appraisal of the existing problems.
2. Persist in carrying out party rectification from top to bottom and give first priority to the consolidation of leading bodies. The leading cadres are required to set examples, take the lead in carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, guide those at the lower levels, and stimulate the confidence of party members and the masses in carrying out party rectification well, because this is a key to doing a good job of party rectification. In the party rectification experiments, most units persisted in grasping the following three links: 1) The leading bodies and cadres should take the lead in studying the documents on party rectification in light of their ideological conditions, make a clear distinction between right and wrong, rectify erroneous tendencies, unify their thinking on the basis of the party's line, principles, and policies, and mobilize and enlighten the masses of party members with their understandings gained through studies.

Meanwhile, on the basis of deepening their understanding, they should, in accordance with basic requirements of the party Constitution, conscientiously sum up and examine the thinking and work of the leading bodies and cadres since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, report the results to the general meeting of party members, listen to their views, and then, with respect to the outstanding problems about which the masses inside and outside the party have a lot of complaints, carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. If it is impossible to deal with the problems immediately, it is necessary to set forth their views on the correction of defects.

3. Firmly grasp the key link of carrying out education among party members and persist in it through the entire course of party rectification. That is a basis for carrying out party rectification well. The party rectification experiments show that the problems within the party are mostly ones arising from erroneous ideological understanding which should be solved through education. With respect to the party members who have committed errors, including party members and cadres who have committed serious errors, most of them can correct their errors and turn over a new leaf through criticism and education. With respect to the party members and cadres who have committed ordinary errors in thinking and work style, it is necessary to adopt the method of persuasion and education to help them conscientiously correct their errors. With respect to the party members and cadres who have done quite well in their work, it is likewise necessary to improve further their political quality through education.

4. Under the leadership of the party committees at a higher level, have faith in and rely on the party organizations of the experimental units and set up two working bodies, one to lead party rectification and another to lead production and professional work. The leading bodies in charge of party rectification should lead party rectification. The leading cadres at various levels and the broad sections of party members have full confidence in party rectification and have ease of mind.

5. Persist in proceeding from the special features and needs of the new historical period, eliminate both the leftist influence and the ideas and sentiments of not daring to overcome seamy aspects within the party or to struggle against the erroneous tendencies in the party, and prevent party rectification from being carried out perfunctorily.

EDITORIAL URGES ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT REFORMS

HK020548 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Keep Abreast of New Circumstances, Create a New Situation"]

[Text] A meeting of county CPC Committee secretaries held by the provincial CPC Committee has relayed the spirit of the National Conference on Rural Work and emphatically studied the problem of separating administration from commune management. The meeting has particularly studied the relevant documents issued by the central authorities and the speeches made by the leading comrades of the Central Committee and has further defined our tasks for the purposes of implementing the party's general line and general tasks, of bringing about the four modernizations by the turn of the century, of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, of making a success of the building of material and spiritual civilization, and of enabling the people to become rich.

The situation requires the separation of administration from commune management, the enforcement of which is imperative under the present circumstances. The purpose of enforcing this reform is to solve more satisfactorily the problem of adapting the superstructure to the economic basis, to maintain more satisfactorily the peasants' enthusiasm for production, and to bring about an overall development in the rural economy. In order to make a success of the separation of administration from commune management, it is necessary to race against time. The earlier it is carried out the better. We should strive to solve the problem before the busy spring plowing season. We have little time and our tasks are arduous. Thus, the county party committees should learn to "play the piano" [to be able to do many things at the same time], and make proper arrangements for various kinds of work.

By now, radical changes have taken place in the rural areas and we have entered a new stage of development in the direction of large-scale commodity production. Socialist agriculture must develop in the direction of specialization and commercialization in order to raise the productive force to a new level. Leaders at all levels and in various departments should profoundly understand and be keenly aware of this great change in the rural economy. Their view of it must not be vague and they must not do things blindly. In developing the production of commodities, it is necessary to have the courage to encourage the specialized and key households to develop their undertakings. Looking at the situation in some parts of our province, we can see that most key and specialized households are good at cultivation or are skillful technical workers. They have created great amounts of social wealth and good economic results. Quite a high percentage of the products produced by them are marketable commodities. Thus, they have made great contributions to the country. In addition, they have given impetus to the popularization of scientific and technological knowledge, to the rural areas' handicraft industry, and to the socialization and specialization of production. They stand for the advanced productive force in today's rural areas, they are most capable of creating new situations, and they are the force backing the development of commodity production in the future. With the development of the "two kinds of household," the division of labor will become more and more specialized in the rural areas and its degree of socialization will become higher and higher. The specialized and key households are the first to become rich. They will help thousands upon thousands of households improve their productive force and march toward the road of co-prosperity. In this way, they can give impetus to the development of the rural economy and make it increasingly prosperous. Thus, we must understand the important role played by the "two kinds of households" from a strategic point of view, further emancipate our thinking, eliminate the "leftist" influences, protect these households and support them with great enthusiasm, and help them to progress more rapidly. According to the spirit of the relevant documents issued by the central authorities, it is necessary to encourage the peasants to give up land cultivation gradually and to concentrate land in the hands of those who are extremely good at cultivation. Other people should be engaged in other forms of production, diversification, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, and other ways of exploiting natural resources. This is the trend of the development of the rural areas in the future. However, the shift of contracted responsibilities for land from one contractor to another must be approved by the collectives. The contractors cannot freely buy, sell, or lease land. Grain is to be sold to the original contractors at normal prices.

With the development of commodity production, the problem of circulation should be properly studied and solved. To develop commodity production is to produce commodities for the market. If circulation channels are blocked, production will be affected, or even suspended. In this way, the peasants cannot expand reproduction and the rural economy will not become prosperous. At present, in some parts of the province, pigs are not sold well, whereas in other parts of the province, the peasants have difficulties in selling rapeseed and grain. This is by no means a temporary problem. With the development of commodity production, this problem will loom large if it is not earnestly solved. If circulation channels are blocked, practical problems such as financial subsidies, facilities, and price policy will exist. However, if the leaders at various levels do not have an adequate understanding of the new situation in the tremendous development of commodity production in the rural areas, do not know the feelings and wishes of the masses, and do not find a way to solve the problems, this is, in itself, the first problem that must be solved. Thus, leaders at various levels should thoroughly understand that circulation is an indispensable link in commodity production. In commodity production, attention must be paid to circulation. It is necessary to change our style, to go deep into the realities of life, to conduct investigations, to try by every possible means to facilitate circulation, and to further enliven the rural economy.

With the development of commodity production and exchange, small market towns will necessarily emerge throughout the province. Leaders at all levels must pay close attention to them, place the building of small market towns on their agendas, study experiences, and enthusiastically make a success of the building of small market towns in order to turn the small market towns into cultural and economic centers of the rural areas and to give further impetus to the development of commodity production and exchange.

Under the new circumstances, the secretaries of county CPC committees should be not just "agricultural secretaries" or "grain secretaries." In order to create a new situation in the rural areas, it is necessary to learn to direct economic work as a whole. They should have a knowledge not only of agriculture but also of industry, commerce, finance, science, technology, culture, and education. In addition, they should also know how to train people. At present, the thinking of some leaders has remained unchanged. This problem must be properly solved. The new situation has set many strict demands on us and present us with more and more new problems to solve. There must be a change in the guiding ideology, style, and work methods of party committees and governments at all levels. They should learn to direct economic work and to strengthen our ability to adapt ourselves to the circumstances. Leaders at all levels must not forget the party's general line and general task. They should properly combine the actual tasks and actual work with the party's general line and general task and think over problems in light of the overall situation. In this way, they can adapt themselves to the new circumstances, solve the new problems, and create new situations.

YUNNAN GOVERNOR ON DEVELOPMENT VIA REFORM

HK301003 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese 16 Jan 84 p 3

["Special dispatch" by SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao reporter Han Yaogen from Kunming: "We Must Not Wait for State Investment, but Must Rely on Structural Reform -- Governor Pu Chaozhu on Strategy for Yunnan's Economic Development" -- first paragraph is SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao introduction]

[Text] Relaxation of policies toward hills and forests and joint management of enterprises by the state and collectives are fundamental strategies for achieving the objective of quadrupling industrial output value.

Pu Chaozhu, governor of Yunnan, said at an interview granted to the reporter not long ago: "The state wants to pool funds to ensure the key construction projects. Thus, it cannot invest much money in making arrangements for many of Yunnan's key construction projects or in building many new factories in Yunnan. We must not wait to be developed. We should rely on structural reform. We should first do properly the things we are capable of doing. As soon as the system is enlivened, the pace of Yunnan's economic development will definitely be quickened."

The reporter asked: "How to enliven Yunnan's economic system?" After analyzing the characteristics of Yunnan's economy, Governor Pu emphatically discussed the two readjustments.

First, 94 percent of Yunnan is mountainous. In the past, people did talk about "relying on the mountains and earning a living from the mountains." However, as a result of the rigid restrictions imposed by the system and the policies, nothing really significant has been achieved. At present, it is necessary to make a readjustment by making the policies less restrictive and by enlivening the economy of the mountain areas. At this stage, Yunnan has extended the application of the system of contracted agricultural responsibility on a household basis to animal husbandry and forestry. It has organized more than 80,000 people to spend 4 months in popularizing and implementing the system in all the villages. It has been stipulated that the ownership of the private plots of hillside land for exploitation goes to the collectives. However, after being assigned to the households, they will be for private use for a long time. The households will be licensed by the government to utilize the land. The trees go to whoever grows them. As for the hillside land with standing timber on it, the households can also assume contracted responsibility for it. However, in normal times, they cannot arbitrarily fell trees. After felling trees in accordance with state plans, they can retain part of the profits. The policy governing the utilization of hillside pasture and land for crop rotation has also been correspondingly made less restrictive. By now, the enthusiasm of thousands upon thousands of households has been aroused. Saplings are in great demand. The forests are better protected. Advanced techniques such as the planting of fine strains of grasses, have begun to become popular.

The other readjustment mentioned by Pu Chaozhu was: In industry, Yunnan should make a readjustment by shifting from the past practice of attaching importance to the state-run enterprises but not to the collective enterprises, and of the departments' being responsible for only the state-run enterprises directly subordinate to them onto the track of letting the state-run enterprises act as the backbone force, letting the enterprises owned by the whole people spur on the collective enterprises, and giving people a free hand in developing the rural and urban collective industrial enterprises. Governor Pu said: At present, the state-run enterprises are superior in technology, facilities, and management but they lack manpower, natural resources, and raw materials. Their situation is just the opposite of that of the urban and rural collective enterprises. If we let the enterprises owned by the whole people spur on the collective enterprises, they can complement each other. In this way, we can invest less money in industry yet achieve good results. Thus, all industrial bureaus and offices should change from paying attention only to the state-run enterprises to paying attention to both the enterprises owned by the whole people and the collective enterprises. For example, the Yunnan brickyard has existed for many years. However, as a result of the exhaustion of the raw materials that can be exchanged in the vicinity of the brickyard, it can no longer give play to its superiority in technology. Recently, it has been combined with the communes and production brigades in Kunming's suburban areas to form eight brickyards.

The profit of the general brickyard increases each year. Without a cent being invested by the state, eight brickyards with a total production capacity of 75 million bricks a year have been established. It can be seen that the combination of state-run enterprises with collective enterprises is one of the basic strategies for quadrupling Yunnan's industrial output value.

YUNNAN TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS MEETING HELD

HK070606 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Summary] The provincial work conference for promotion of technological progress in industrial enterprises concluded in Kunming recently. It discussed the guiding ideology and plans in this respect and decided on the first group of the province's industrial enterprises which will carry out technological transformation.

The meeting pointed out: "The promotion of technological progress in our province should be directed mainly at improving the quality of products and conserving energy. In the next few years, stress will be placed on cementing the weak links such as energy and transport, and increasing production of superior goods such as nonferrous metals, the forestry industry, and building materials. To promote technological progress in our province, we must transform the existing enterprises and equipment in order to improve the quality of enterprises in an overall way, and carry out the transformation according to various trades in a step-by-step and planned manner. Meanwhile, efforts must be made to train skilled personnel and to make proper use of them. In promoting technological progress, the system of division of labor with individual responsibility must be adopted. While working for the construction of key projects, leaders of all localities and departments must also grasp the work of promoting technological progress with the establishment of leading groups responsible for planning technological progress in different trades."

YUNNAN RIVER SHIPPING FLEET EXPANDS TRADE

OW070821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Kunming, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Yunnan Province's merchant fleets carried 38.61 million ton-kilometers of cargo along the Yangtze River last year, a 97 percent rise over 1982, according to the provincial Transport Department.

Yunnan opened its first Yangtze shipping route two years ago when a channel was dredged in neighbouring Sichuan to link the river's upper and middle reaches.

A harbor was also built at Shuifu to handle 150,000 tons of cargo annually, the department said. It will handle half a million tons a year by 1990, following the completion of an expansion project.

Four fleets of five tugboats and 13 barges are now sailing on the Yangtze carrying coal, sulphur, timber and fruit produced in northeastern Yunnan. Two more fleets will be added in the next two years, the department said. Yunnan has also opened shipping routes to the Jialing, Minjiang and Xiangjiang rivers, tributaries of the Yangtze in Sichuan and Hunan Provinces.

DUAN JUNYI BEIJING SPRING FESTIVAL MEETING

HK070214 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Duan Junyi, Other Leaders Attend a Discussion Meeting Held by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and Municipal Government"]

[Excerpt] The municipal CPC Committee and government held a discussion meeting for representatives from all walks of life yesterday afternoon. Attending the meeting were representatives of advanced people from all fields of the capital, who had come together to celebrate the Spring Festival.

Among the leading comrades of the municipality attending the discussion meeting were Duan Junyi, Chen Xitong, Zhao Pengfei, Jiao Ruoyu, Ye Lin, Wang Chun, Liu Daosheng, Ye Zilong, Ma Yaoji, Wang Xian, Yang Chunmao, Han Boping, Zhang Baifa, An Lin, Sun Fuling, Gao Ge, and the leading comrades of various departments and committees under the municipal CPC Committee and of various committees and offices under the municipal government.

Participating in the discussion meeting were professors, teachers, students, engineers, actors, writers, editors, doctors, nurses, policemen, crematory workers, postmen, conductors of public vehicles, salesclerks, barbers, pedicurists, public bath attendants, photographers, and so on, who have made outstanding achievements in the fields of education, science and technology, medicine journalism, publication, culture and art, physical culture, public security, prosecution and courts, industry, agriculture, capital construction, municipal administration, and so on. Making speeches at the meeting were Zheng Jifen, engineer of the designing research institute under the Shoudu Iron and Steel Works; Zhang Binggui, department store salesclerk; Geng Yuling, deputy team leader of the first team under the Bureau of Environmental Protection and Sanitation of Dongcheng District; Liu Zhenshan, chief of the Bureau of Public Security of the Xicheng District; Song Jun, a student of Qinghua University; Liu Zhongjie, secretary of the CPC branch of Yiduhe production brigade, Huairou County; Dai Hongxiang, great master of violin making of the Beijing violin manufacturing factory; Fu Shoujing, professor of Tongren Hospital, Beijing; Ma Fenge, gardener of Yiheyuan; and Wang Yuzhen, actress of the No 4 Troupe of the Beijing Opera Troupe. They spoke glowingly of the achievements made in all fields in the city in 1983, looking forward to the magnificent tasks of 1984, and were filled with the joy of victories and full of confidence.

SHANXI COAL DEPARTMENT SETS TASKS FOR YEAR

HK040406 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The provincial Coal Industry Department has put forward the general work demands and specific measures for developing production in 1984, in an effort to create a new situation in coal production. By 31 January, the province's state-controlled mines had produced 6.93 million tons of coal, overfulfilling the quota by 350,000 tons.

The national coal planning conference recently held in Beijing decided that Shanxi should produce 8.5 million tons of coal more than last year. Total investment in coal-mine construction should rise by 34 percent.

In the face of the new situation and new tasks, the provincial Coal Industry Department has promptly put forward the general demands on the province's coal front, as follows: Take party rectification as the motive force, center the work on improving enterprise quality and economic results, and mobilize the forces of the whole front to resolutely fulfill the year's production and construction plans and all work tasks.

SHANXI EDUCATIONAL TV STATION ESTABLISHED

OW011404 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Taiyuan, February 1 (XINHUA) -- An educational television station has been set up in Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi province with a population of two million, and programs are now being prepared.

The station, financed by the province and with advanced transmitting and video-recording equipment covers an area of some 100 square kilometers.

Seven hours of programs for each day cover the Chinese language, mathematics, chemistry, history, geography and foreign languages for the city's 300,000 young workers. In the evening they will be broadcast again for those who have no time to watch during the day.

The station will also set up relay stations for mountainous areas on the city's outskirts.

CHEN WEIDA AT TIANJIN SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

SK030412 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Excerpts] This morning, with an atmosphere of the awakening of spring and with joyful greetings, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government held a Spring Festival gathering with the participation of leading cadres of the party, government, and army and with representatives of all circles at the dining hall of the municipal friendship club.

Happily under the same roof, they talked freely about the great and good situation of our country and all fronts of our municipality, and celebrated the joyful day of Spring Festival.

Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, made a speech at the gathering. On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the municipal government and the municipal CPPCC Committee, he wished a happy Spring Festival to all the participants.

Paying Spring Festival calls at the gathering were Yan Dakai, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Zhang Huaisan, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and Song Zhenchun, political commissar of the Tianjin Garrison District.

Attending the Spring Festival gathering were Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Wu Zhen and Tan Shaowen, secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee; Wu Zhen, responsible person of the Tianjin Garrison District; Zhao Jiang and (Tang Shuting), responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin; and other leading comrades, including Yang Jingfeng, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Wang Xudong, He Guomo, Chen Yiyi, (Li Huifen) Hao Tianyi, Yang Huijie, Wang Peiren, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Nie Bichu, Yao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Mao Changwu, Wang Enhui, Li Shusen, Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Yang Tianshou, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Chen Ruyu, Liao Canhui, Tan Songping, and (Song Wanchun).

Also attending the gathering were Liu Gang, Li Yanwu, Wu Zhiyuan, Gao Guanyi, (Xiao Ziyang), (Zhou Xuming), Zhu Biao, (Zhang Songgui), (Su Sutian), (Di Kui) and (Wang Zongdang).

ARTICLE LAUDS DPRK'S 'CONSTRUCTIVE' PROPOSAL FOR TALKS

HK080414 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 8 Feb 84 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Pyongyang's Proposal for Tripartite Talks Is Constructive"]

[Text] Yesterday a Korean delegation headed by Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, arrived in Beijing and began its visit to China. The Chinese and Korean foreign ministers immediately entered into talks. Wu Xueqian expressed China's support for the recent proposal put forward by the Korean Government on holding a tripartite meeting to be attended by the United States, South Korea, and North Korea.

Korea formally put forward the proposal for holding the tripartite talks on 10 January this year. In the proposal it pointed out: Because the United States continues to beef up the South Korea military forces, modernize the South Korean Army, and frequently carries out large-scale military exercises on the Korean Peninsula, the situation on the Korean Peninsula has become more tense than ever before. The purpose of the tripartite talks is to ease the present dangerous situation on the peninsula through dialogue. North Korea is willing first to conclude a "peace agreement" with the United States through negotiations and then to negotiate over the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. It also is willing to conclude a "nonaggression pact" with South Korea through discussions.

In fairness, Pyongyang's proposal for the tripartite talks is helpful to easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula. Thus, it is a positive and constructive proposal.

Because of the confrontation between South Korea and North Korea and the large number of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, for many years the Korean Peninsula has been like a huge powder keg which may trigger a hot war at any moment.

Because of their intense confrontation, South Korea and North Korea often exchange fire over trivial problems. The area along the 38th Parallel has rarely been tranquil. U.S. military planes frequently intrude into the airspace of North Korea to conduct reconnaissance. Patrols of both sides often have fire-fights. Intelligence agents of both sides often slip into areas controlled by the other side, and their actions often lead to casualties and consequently deepen the animosity toward other.

After the Rangoon explosion incident last year, relations between South Korea and North Korea became even worse. Both sides castigated one another. They separately proclaimed a state of emergency. The recent joint maneuvers of U.S. troops and South Korean troops was a response to the Rangoon explosion incident. Immediately, Pyongyang also announced that all its troops were on alert.

In fact, both South Korea and North Korea are conducting peaceful economic construction. At present the United States and the Soviet Union have not gone so far as to engage themselves in direct conflicts. The peace movement and antinuclear war movement are surging ahead throughout the world. Under these circumstances, if South Korea and North Korea can sit together at the negotiating table and calmly discuss a way to bury the hatchet, this will be beneficial to the peoples in both areas.

Seoul is to undertake the organization of the Asian Games and even the Olympic Games. In recent years it has spared no effort in developing industry, foreign trade, and tourism. All this requires a peaceful environment. Recently, Pyongyang also has changed its policies, indicating that it is willing to establish contacts with Western countries, including the United States and Japan. Thus, the proposal for the tripartite talks is not groundless.

During his visit to the United States, Zhao Ziyang also mentioned Pyongyang's proposal in his talks with Reagan. Various factors at present are prompting the relaxation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. This is a welcome development.

ARTICLE ON 'INDEPENDENT TAIWAN CONSPIRACY' IN U.S.

HK060949 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Feb 84 p 7

["Special Feature" by Lin Hsin-yuan: "Guard Against the Independent Taiwan Conspiracy of Certain Americans"]

[Text] Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, speaking at a New Year's party this year, said that certain influential people in the United States are prone to interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. The resolution on "Taiwan's future," passed by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee last November, can be described as a glaring example of interference by these people in China's internal affairs.

This resolution has only been passed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It has not completed the legislative procedure in the United States leading to the final signature and announcement by the president, and therefore it is not binding in law. However, this resolution reveals that certain Americans are colluding with "independent Taiwan" elements in the United States in an attempt to make trouble, and to influence the China policy of the U.S. Government. This is an adverse current in Sino-U.S. relations. The "Taiwan independence" activity carried out by these people in collusion with "independent Taiwan" elements is also a threat to the KMT authorities in Taiwan, and it has become their secret worry.

This resolution, the result of more than a year of lobbying in the U.S. Congress by members of the "Formosan Association of Public Affairs," an "independent Taiwan" organization in the United States, was presented to the Senate by Taiwan "independence" supporter Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell along with Senator Edward Kennedy and Senator John Glenn. When the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a hearing on this resolution, they arranged for Lo Fu-chuan, the publisher of TAIWAN KUNGLUN PAO [TAIWAN PUBLIC OPINION DAILY] and an "independent Taiwan" element in the United States, to testify at the hearing. In the end the resolution was hastily passed.

The resolution states: "The Senate holds that Taiwan's future should be settled peacefully, free of coercion, and in a manner acceptable to the people of Taiwan and consistent with the 'Taiwan Relations Act' passed by Congress and the communiques issued by the United States and China." The "Taiwan Relations Act" regards Taiwan as a political entity. The United States is attempting, by means of diplomacy, law, treaty, and military force to safeguard in perpetuity its economic, cultural, and military interests in Taiwan, and its ultimate goal is to keep Taiwan permanently separated from China. This act is one attempting to create "two Chinas," or "one China, one Taiwan." The Chinese authorities have pointed out on numerous occasions that this is interfering in China's internal affairs. The "Taiwan Relations Act" has become an unsettled issue in Sino-U.S. relations. The U.S. Government has always stated in joint communiques of the past that "there is only one China, and Taiwan is a part of China."

The United States recognizes "the Government of the PRC as the sole legal government of China." These two things are mutually incompatible. As for the method of solving the Taiwan issue, Chinese leaders have clearly indicated that this is China's internal affair, and that no foreign country has the right to interfere. Therefore, there is no basis whatsoever for so-called peaceful settlement in a manner "consistent with the 'Taiwan Relations Act' and the communiques issued by the United States and China."

However, this is nothing but an interpretation from the meaning of the words. The Taiwan press pointed out that the object of this resolution "is not as simple as the words appear." It can be said that the real intention of the resolution of "Taiwan's future" is:

1. To one-sidedly put the stress on a peaceful method for settling the Taiwan issue in order to keep Taiwan permanently separated from China, and to set up obstacles in the way of the return of Taiwan to the motherland.
2. To pave the way for "Taiwan independence." 1) Senator Pell, the principal sponsor of the motion, is a strong supporter of "Taiwan independence." For more than a year he and certain Americans in political circles have declared that "it is imperative to reiterate the principle of self-determination for Taiwan," and "we cannot helplessly watch the future of 16 million local people in Taiwan being determined by the CPC and the KMT government, which still cannot allow the majority of the people to fully express their wishes." 2) According to reports in LIENHO PAO in Taipei, at the hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "Lu Fu-chuan mainly used the argument that 'the position of Taiwan has not been settled,' and 'Taiwan has never been a part of China' to support this resolution, and also tried his utmost to describe the resolution as a call for 'national self-determination.'"

Precisely because this resolution has as its object "Taiwan independence," Taipei's CHUNGKUO SHIH PAO hinted that the KMT authorities in Taiwan are not at all happy with this resolution: "The concern of our government is that the words of this resolution overemphasized that 'the future of Taiwan should be determined by the people in Taiwan,' and highlight the local character as well as national consciousness of Taiwan." Therefore, the KMT authorities have all along kept silent and refused to make any public comment.

The resolution on "Taiwan's future" is only one example of the "Taiwan independence" activities carried out by certain Americans in collusion with "independent Taiwan" elements. These people are just waiting for an opportunity, and they will still make trouble if the climate is right.

SHENZHEN 'SECOND BORDER DEFENSE LINE' NEARLY FINISHED

HK080744 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 6 Feb 84 p 4

["Special Feature" by correspondent Li Yu-sui: "What One Sees and Hears at Shenzhen's Second Border Defense Line"]

[Text] In order to speed up the construction of the special economic zone and facilitate the freedom of movement from Hong Kong and Macao as well as foreign people entering and leaving the special zone, Shenzhen started work a year ago on a "second border defense line" along the northern fringe of the special zone. The "second line" divides the special zone from other districts of the mainland. After the opening of the "second line," the policy of the special zone will be further relaxed, prices will fall by a great amount, and people from the mainland as well as other districts entering and leaving the special zone, or going from the special zone to the mainland, will certainly be restricted.

A year has passed. What is the situation concerning construction of the "second line?" Several days ago this reporter had the good fortune to visit this gigantic project which will cost more than 100 million yuan.

The Entire Length is Over 80 Kilometers

The "second line" winds through the hilly area in the northern part of the special zone. It stretches from Nantou in the west to Beizijiao in the east. The entire length is 84.6 kilometers, and eight checkpoints have been constructed along the line. We first arrived at the Nantou checkpoint on the western extremity of the "second line." The office building as well as several hostels for the border inspection personnel have been completed. The checkpoint has passageways for the inspection of vehicles and passengers from the mainland entering the special zone, or for the inspection of vehicles and passengers going from the special zone to the mainland. Work on the other five checkpoints also has been completed, and the buildings are similar in form to those at the Nantou checkpoint.

Driving eastward from the Nantou checkpoint, we could see this "second line" was built at high speed and with high quality. A line of concrete pillars about 3 meters high stretches eastward. The space between each pillar, about 2 meters or more, is covered with wire mesh. There is a road more than 2 meters wide along the fence. The entire road is paved with granite blocks 15 centimeters thick. It is extremely solid, and a car driving along will not find it bumpy. At an interval of every 100 meters or so along the road there is a very bright lamp. According to reports, the whole length of the "second line" is bright as day after dark, and from a distance it resembles a silver dragon wreathing along the hills. A passenger told this reporter that building the Shenzhen special zone by China is a long-term plan. Therefore, all installations of the "second line" are not of a temporary nature, as proved by this costly granite road.

Peasants Welcome Building the "Second Line"

As we drove past the Baimang checkpoint, we could see a cluster of new houses in the nearby valley. A passenger called out in happy astonishment: "I used to work in this village 20 years ago. Today, if the other people had not told me, I never would have recognized it. What a tremendous change!" The peasants here have built bungalow-type houses, and there is also a three-story building. A responsible Shenzhen official said: "The peasants here have an average income of 300 yuan a month. Needless to say, the workers cannot catch up with them, and even the mayor does not make as much."

A responsible member of the PLA unit in charge of building the "second line" project told this reporter that the peasants are extremely happy with the building of the "second line," because the building of the road has made communications and transportation more convenient for them. In addition, two 90-meter long power lines, one for high voltage and one for low voltage, have been erected along the road, and all the villages along the line are using electricity. This has played a very important role in improving the production as well as living standards of the countryside.

The Scenery Along the Way Is Beautiful

As the car reached Niulanwo, and after a brief stop at an army camp, it began its ascent up the hills. The granite road occasionally cuts through the hills, and occasionally winds along the peaks. The pine trees, lychee trees, and banana trees on the hills are green and luxuriant. According to reports, such wildlife as small deer and hares are found locally. Not long ago a python weighing more than 60 kilos was caught.

Near the top of Yakoushan, our field of vision suddenly widened. At the foot of the hill is the Maxieshui reservoir. A Hong Kong company has chosen this beautiful location, with the hills behind and the water close by, to build a guest house called "Donghai Mingzhu." In front of the reservoir stand the upper Meiling village and the lower Meiling village, and the lychee produced in Meiling is quite well known. On top of the Yakoushan, one not only can overlook the tall buildings of Shenzhen, but can also look into the distant and Yuanlong in the New Territory.

Further ahead is Yinhu, the famous tourist and scenic area of Shenzhen. Surrounded by hills on three sides and facing the lake, the scenery there is gorgeous. At present the Yinhu guest house, a first-class hotel in Shenzhen, is being built and is expected to be finished for operation in May.

It happened to be the Chinese Spring Festival holiday, and this reporter saw some handsomely dressed local young people and their children strolling along the "second line." They were having a good time enjoying the scenery and taking pictures.

It Will Be Opened for Use Upon Approval

The Shenzhen "second line" has been basically completed, and there is only a 20-kilometer section left to be screened with wire mesh. A communication cable will also be laid along the line. Trees will also be planted at an interval of every 3 meters along the sides of the road, and the "second line" will become the "green great wall" of Shenzhen. At present, the inspection and customs personnel of the "second line" have completed their training, and fighters of the public security unit have also started to perform their duties on a trial basis.

According to reports, after the "second line" have been checked and accepted by the State Council, it will be opened for use. At that time ties between the Shenzhen Special Zone and Hong Kong will become even closer. The building of a permanent "second line" by the Chinese Government in the Shenzhen Special Zone will no doubt play a stabilizing and promoting role with regard to the development of Hong Kong.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

FEB. 9, 1984

